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13 APRIL 1987

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Briefs	
CIDA Funds Electricity Project	1

ANGOLA

Credit Agreement Signed With GDR (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 9 Jan 87)	2
--	---

Fishing Boats Acquired From Spain (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 14 Jan 87)	4
--	---

North Cuanza Public Transport Company Beset by Problems (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 13 Jan 87)	5
--	---

Briefs	
Recruitment Campaign in Malanje	7

DJIBOUTI

Briefs	
France Increases Aid	8

ETHIOPIA

Briefs	
Cooperation Agreement With Greece	9

KENYA

Sudan's Action in Expelling Active Uganda Rebel Praised (KENYA TIMES, 19 Feb 87)	10
---	----

Rice, Sugar, Tea Price Increases Announced (DAILY NATION, 20 Feb 87; SUNDAY NATION, 22 Feb 87)	12
Details of Increases	12
SUNDAY NATION Comment, Editorial	13
Government Ends Meat Price Controls (DAILY NATION, 20, 24 Feb 87)	15
Minister's Announcement, by Pius Nyamora	15
Resulting Price Increases	16
Kanu B Group Warned To Stop Propaganda Activities (Warambo Owino; KENYA TIMES, 9 Feb 87)	17
Two Sentenced for Seditious Activity (Andrew Kuria; DAILY NATION, 13 Feb 87)	18
Two Party Officials Arrested, Released, Make Statement (Joe Kimathi; DAILY NATION, 26 Feb 87)	19
Oginga Odinga Comments on Luo Burial Case (THE WEEKLY REVIEW, 20 Feb 87)	20
Mirror Group To Acquire Share, Expand Kenya Times (Peter Kareithi; FINANCIAL REVIEW, 26 Jan 87)	21
Moi Announces Procedure Changes for Cooperatives (Chris Musyoka; DAILY NATION, 8 Feb 87)	25
Briefs	
Muslims Rebut Statement	26
Somali Air Force Officers	26
Cotu Cost of Living Study	26
Need for Drinking Water	27

MOZAMBIQUE

Commentary Describes 'Secret Weapon' Against RSA (Maputo Domestic Service, 21 Mar 87)	28
Prime Minister Inspects Industrial Sites (NOTICIAS, 7 Feb 87)	29
Security, Food Situation in Tete (Orlando Bahule; DOMINGO, 22 Feb 87)	31
Briefs	
Renamo Power Struggle in Lisbon	34
Food Relief for Tete	34
Cooperation Discussed With Portugal	34

58,000 Freed From 'Captivity

35

NIGERIA

Babangida on West African Military Buildup (DAILY TIMES, 21 Feb 87)	36
Polish Assistance to Anambra State (DAILY STAR, 25 Feb 87)	37
Waziri Ibrahim on 1990 Political Plans (Sani Zorro; THE TRIUMPH, 24 Feb 87)	38
Maitatsine 'Fanatics' Said Returning to Gombe (Waziri Garba; NEW NIGERIAN, 20 Feb 87)	39
Aikhomu on Willingness To Protect Defense-Related Industries (NEW NIGERIAN, 24 Feb 87)	40
Oba/Onitsha Airfield Begins Service in Anambra (DAILY STAR, 5 Mar 87)	41
ANC Representative Calls for Tighter Security (NEW NIGERIAN, 6 Mar 87)	42
35 Year Service Set for Civil Servants (Chris Obinagwam; DAILY TIMES, 25 Feb 87)	43
Restrictions on Civil Servant Study Leave (Suleiman Dangana; NEW NIGERIAN, 27 Feb 87)	44
Petroleum Minister Discusses Oil Reserves, Marketing (NEW NIGERIAN, 20 Feb 87)	45
Domestic Crude Oil Consumption Figures (Ndu Ughamadu; BUSINESS TIMES, 23 Feb 87)	46
SFEM: Low Market Demand Threatens Business Closures (Momodu Yakubu, Osaka Okorie; SUNDAY TIMES, 22 Feb 87)	47
Ajaokuta Steel Company: Units Ready for Commissioning (Samuel Owolabi; SUNDAY TRIUMPH, 22 Feb 87)	49
1986 Commodities: Import, Export Statistics (Babtunde Akerele; BUSINESS TIMES, 23 Feb 87)	50
Rice: Smuggling Forces Prices Down (Omafume Amurun; NEW NIGERIAN, 24 Feb 87)	52
Kaduna Poly Technic Research Developments, Projects (DAILY TIMES, 24 Feb 87)	53

Corporation Begins Military Uniform Production (NEW NIGERIAN, 28 Feb 87)	54
Paper Supports Government Uranium Exploration Projects (Editorial; THE TRIUMPH, 2 Mar 87)	55
States Register Commercially Viable Gold Deposits (DAILY TIMES, 7 Mar 87)	57
Briefs	
Youth Group on ANC Pledge Fulfillment	58
SFEM Dealers Urge New Bidding Method	58
Imo Airport Progress	58
Industrial Courts Jurisdictions Approved	59
SOMALIA	
Briefs	
New Party, Government Post	60
TANZANIA	
Agreement With Indonesia To Intensify Relations (Habib Halahala; TANZANIA DAILY NEWS, 5 Mar 87)	61
Sweden, Norway To Assist in Improving Dar es Salaam Port (TANZANIA DAILY NEWS, 9 Feb 87)	63
Finnish International Development Agency Pledges Aid (Pudenciana Temba; TANZANIA DAILY NEWS, 17 Feb 87)	64
President Campaigns for Reawakening of Self-Reliance (TANZANIA DAILY NEWS, various dates)	65
Government Alone Cannot Meet Needs	65
WASHIRIKA To Give Up Subsidy, by John Wayule	66
Editorial Urges Self-Help	67
Results of Zanzibar Local Election Reported (TANZANIA DAILY NEWS, 11 Feb 87)	68
Special Constabulary Police Cadre To Be Introduced (Abdallah Yakuti; TANZANIA DAILY NEWS, 3 Mar 87)	70
Parastatals To Get More Freedom, To Be More Accountable (TANZANIA DAILY TIMES, 6 Feb 87)	71
Tazara Railway Reportedly Needs Almost \$180 Million (TANZANIA DAILY NEWS, 14 Feb 87)	72

ZIMBABWE

HERALD Criticizes U.S. Plans for Zaire Air Base (Editorial; THE HERALD, 11 Mar 87)	73
---	----

Briefs	
Drought in Save	75

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRIKANER/GOVERNMENT

Minister Predicts ANC Defeat, UNITA Victory (SAPA, 19 Mar 87)	76
--	----

CP, HNP, NP on Transvaal Prospects (Jaap Maris, et al. Interviews; Johannesburg Television Service, 20 Mar 87)	78
--	----

Minister on Separate Schools, Group Areas Act (Johannesburg Domestic Service, 21 Mar 87; Johannesburg Television Service, 21 Mar 27)	82
--	----

Group Areas Act in Force	82
Affirms 'Credibility' of Act	82

Prison Service Says Children Treated Well (THE WEEKLY MAIL, 27 Feb-5 Mar 87)	83
---	----

Minister Lists Overcrowded Prisons (THE WEEKLY MAIL, 6-12 Mar 87)	84
--	----

Briefs	
Deputy Minister on 'Gray Areas'	85
NP Members Defect	85
Treurnicht Supports Sovereign White Parliament	86
CP Leader on Pact Failure	86
Viljoen on Referendum	86

BLACKS

ANC's Nzo Condemns Whites-Only Election (Harare Domestic Service, 24 Mar 87)	87
---	----

Buthlezi Calls on West To Act as Mediator (SAPA, 24 Mar 87)	88
--	----

Buthlezi Claims Blacks Realizing Need for Negotiation (SAPA, 23 Mar 87)	89
--	----

Municipal Guards Replace SADF in Duncan Village (Louise Flanagan; THE WEEKLY MAIL, 6-12 Mar 87)	91
Umsa Challenges Ucasa for Dominance of Black Township Councillors (Patrick Laurence; THE WEEKLY MAIL, 6-12 Mar 87)	92
SARHWU Leaders Praise Union in Interview (GRASSROOTS, Feb 87)	94
Soweto City Councillors Live Under Strict Security (Duncan Guy; THE SUNDAY STAR, 8 Mar 87)	95
Attorney's Fund Helps Would-Be Black Lawyers (Mick Collins; BUSINESS DAY, 10 Mar 87)	97
Marchers Protest Soweto Rent Evictions (SAPA, 25 Mar 87)	98
Unemployment, Malnutrition Widespread in Lebowa Villages (Susan Fleming; THE STAR, 24 Feb 87)	99
Coca Cola Shares Made Available to Black Retailers (Patrick Bulger; BUSINESS DAY, 6 Mar 87)	101
Briefs	
May Holiday Declaration	102
Former ANC Members Released	102

SOCIOPOLITICAL/OTHER

PFP's Andrew Foresees Shift Away From NP (THE CITIZEN, 20 Mar 87)	103
PFP MP Says Government 'Insane' on Group Areas Act (SAPA, 22 Mar 87)	104
SABC Pledges To Honor Cultural Obligations (Johannesburg Domestic Service, 23 Mar 87)	105
Commentary Claims Blacks Reject ANC Violence (Johannesburg International Service, 23 Mar 87)	107
Success of Non-Racial Private Schools Noted (Dennis Cruywagen; THE ARGUS, 23 Feb 87)	108
Mixed Schools Seen To Be Working Well in Natal (THE ARGUS, 23 Feb 87)	110
Future of Universities Lies in Profits From Research (Alan Duggan; SUNDAY TIMES, 8 Mar 87)	111

SABC Removes Dissenting Academic From Board (SAPA, 19 Mar 87)	112
Stellenbosch Law Students Reject Group Areas (SAPA, 20 Mar 87)	113
Black, White Unionists Protest Over New May Holiday (SAPA, 23 Mar 87)	115
Unions Increasingly Asking Shorter Work Weeks (Duncan Innes; THE WEEKLY MAIL, 27 Feb-5 Mar 87)	116
Briefs	
248 Indians Die Violently	118
Solidarity Party To Retain Role	118
ASSOCOM Says Apartheid 'Built Into RSC's'	118

/9987

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CIDA FUNDS ELECTRICITY PROJECT--The minister of mineral resources and water affairs, Mr Archie Mogwe; the Zambian minister of power, transport and communications, Mr Chuula; and the Zimbabwean minister of energy and water affairs development [title as heard], Mr Kangai, on Wednesday signed an agreement for the supply of electricity from Zambia to Botswana. The agreement was signed at the Chobe game lodge in Kasane, and a joint statement was released after the three ministers meeting, which was held in camera. The agreement, known as the River Crossing Agreement, will provide low-cost electricity to Kasane from the Zambian grid. The electricity will also be distributed to consumers in Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia. It is hoped that the agreement will help promote cooperation between the electricity utilities in the region. The project is funded by the Canadian International Development Agency, CIDA. The CIDA has pledged 4.1 million pula toward the project. The money will be provided under the auspices of SADCC. The joint statement said that in order to facilitate the smooth completion of the project, each of the three countries involved should undertake to allow its territory to be used for purposes of implementation of the project. The statement expressed the hope that the project will enhance industrialization and commercialization of the SADCC region, which according to the statement, has relied heavily on tourism for its foreign exchange earnings. The project is to be completed by November this year. [Text] [Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 6 Mar 87 MB] /12624

CSO: 3400/273

CREDIT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GDR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] Yesterday in Luanda, at the close of the sixth session of their mixed commission for cooperation, Angola and the German Democratic Republic signed a credit agreement amounting to \$100 million.

The agreement was signed by the head of the political bureau of the central committee of the MPLA-PT, Maria Mambo Care, and by a member of the central committee of the Unified Socialist Party of Germany (PSUA), and vice-president of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, Wolfgang Rauchfuss.

According to a reliable source contacted by this newspaper, ANGOP, the credit given by the European country will be used between now and 1990 for the purchase of equipment, trucks, and consumer goods, as well as for carrying out studies and projects, according to our source.

At the same time, the two countries also signed a protocol with regard to the sixth session of the mixed commission, which began Wednesday in the Angolan capital. This document was also signed by Maria Mambo Care and Wolfgang Rauchfuss.

Also, during the course of the discussions, an audience was granted to Wolfgang Rauchfuss by Pedro de Castro Van Dunem ("Loy"), a member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA Workers Party; matters having to do with cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

The German official was also received yesterday by the ministers of agriculture and transportation, Evaristo Kimba and Bernardo de Sousa, respectively. The Ministries of Industry, Agriculture, Transportation and Communication, Labor, and Social Security are all headed by Pedro de Castro Van Dunem, and in all of these sectors Angolan-German cooperation is in full progress.

In industry, the GDR is participating in the manufacture of Simson motorcycles at the Fabimor factory in Luanda, where the production capacity is 10,000 units annually. The Fabimor unit will be a topic of discussion at a meeting to be held between Wolfgang Rauchfuss and the Angolan minister of industry, Henrique Santos ("Onambwe"), who is a member of the Angolan delegation to the sixth session, which ended yesterday in Luanda.

With regard to East German-Angolan cooperation, it should also be noted that East German technicians specializing in agricultural machinery and equipment and truck repairs have been working in Angola, and a number of Angolans have been receiving professional training in East Germany.

12857/9738

CSO: 3442/80

FISHING BOATS ACQUIRED FROM SPAIN

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Jan 87 p 3

[Text] Baia Farta--Five new trawlers acquired by Angola from Spain were delivered to the fisheries authority of Baia Farta during a ceremony held by the head of the authority, Emilio Guerra.

The boats, which have an 80-ton capacity and are 30 meters long, were built at the Huelva boatyards in Spain, and will be added to the Fropesca fleet in order to increase the catch of the local fishing industry.

The boats are delivered under guarantee, which cost the country about \$2.045 million (one dollar is equivalent to about 30 kwanzas). The crew of 18, of which 4 are Spanish and the others Angolan guarantee the operation of the boats.

The national director of fisheries, Alberico Naval da Silva, in an interview with the local press, said that the increased catch will be a boost for the Ministry of Fisheries at the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) with regard to greater contribution to the development of the region, and will also increase export levels.

Alberico da Silva said during the interview that there are three other boats of equal tonnage as the previous ones destined for Benguela province whose delivery is expected at the end of February.

At this point the director praised the performance and dedication shown by the workers of the ministry, saying that it will guarantee the success of the proposed results, and will contribute to the socio-economic development of the People's Republic of Angola and to the welfare of its people.

The reception ceremony was attended by the provincial commissar of Benguela, Major Joao Lourenco of the Central Committee of the MPLA-PT Workers Party, as well as by other guests.

12857/9738

CSO: 3442/80

NORTH CUANZA PUBLIC TRANSPORT COMPANY BESET BY PROBLEMS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Jan 87 p 3

[Text] The Public Transportation Company (ETP) of North Cuanza has recently been experiencing extremely difficult problems. According to a reliable source, the problems are the result of poor organization and uneven management performance and that's not all. The ETP has 143 employees throughout the province, and has at its disposal 8 trucks with 23 drivers. It has only three shops for parts replacements and truck repairs. In addition, according to our source, the company is experiencing financial problems resulting from unpaid debts amounting to about 30 million kwanzas, most of which is owed by Egromista.

As a result, the company owes approximately 84 million kwanzas, representing 30 months of back salaries, to its workers.

Another negative situation involves the illegal sale of the company's trucks. Some trucks that are in good condition, and ought to be providing service to the company, are illegally sold to private parties that invade company installations. For example, a Volvo truck which only needed tires and had some other minor problems, all completely reparable, was sold after its old motor had been replaced with a new one.

This sort of thing began in the towns of Samba-Caju and Ambaca, where 8 trucks, most of them in good condition, were found to be in the hands of private parties who were waiting, perhaps, for a lapse in conscience on the part of some official of the company in order to make an illegal sale. All of this was completely unknown by the Provincial Commission for Price Reductions.

Mateus Inacio Cauxeiro, head of the company, was removed from his position for reasons of inability to carry out his work and for being implicated in the case.

Our source also said that the company's problems have for a long time been related to the poor performance of the provincial delegation for the Ministry of Transportation and Communications; this group exercised insufficient control over its domain. That is why, in terms of profitability, the company finds itself in the worst situation ever. It had budgeted revenues of 41.195 million kwanzas for last year, but that figure reached only about 17 million,

while the cost of production was 15.5 million. These data clearly illustrate why the company finds itself in trouble, and why it has had to seek loans from the private sector that have already reached the level of hundreds of millions of kwanzas.

Curiously, the provincial delegate for the ministry in charge of that sector from his position, and the appointment of his replacement is awaited.

An old proverb says, "A toad doesn't lose his skin in the water." But another says, " ... except when the water is boiling."

Who is going to save the ship?

12857/9738

CSO: 3442/80

BRIEFS

RECRUITMENT CAMPAIGN IN MALANJE--The Malanje Recruitment and Mobilization Center (CRM), in that province, exceeded by 11 percent its planned quota for the recruitment of young men for military service according to Captain Antonio Damiao da Silva, the main in charge of the center, in a statement to ANGOP. The captain Damiao da Silva said the higher figure was reached as a result of efforts by the JMPLA party's youth movement in creating awareness among young civilians, and of the support given by the president of the provincial recruitment commission. He also said that there are 12 mobilization and recruitment stations in various municipalities of the province, and that their work has been satisfactory. Captain Damiao da Silva said there are plans for a new grain storage facility at the center of the crop region, enlargement of installations, and a reinforcement of the political/patriotic work that was begun before the recruitment effort. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Jan 87 p 3] 12857/9738

CSO: 3442/80

DJIBOUTI

BRIEFS

FRANCE INCREASES AID--The Second portion of French financial aid to Djibouti for 1987 amounting to 82.5 million French francs has been delivered to Muhamed Djama Elabe, the Djibouti minister of finance and national economy. France has increased its financial aid to Djibouti for 1987 by one-third. [Summary] [Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1645 GMT 9 Mar 87 EA] /12624

CSO: 3400/273

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH GREECE--Revolutionary Ethiopia and Greece today signed on economic cooperation agreement to strengthen their relations in various economic spheres on the basis of mutual benefit. The agreement was signed by Comrade Dawit Getachew, head of the social and economic section in the National Committee for Central Planning [NCCP] with the rank of commissioner, and Mr (George Jokali Dipasil), special secretary and advisor of the Greek Ministry of National Economy, at the end of a 3-day economic cooperation meeting of the two countries' delegations at the NCCP office hall. The two countries have reached agreement on industry, agriculture, transport, communications, tourism, trade, science, technology, and other spheres which require attention in the future. This meeting was held in Addis Ababa in line with an agreement signed in June 1986 in Athens on economic, scientific and technical cooperation by the two countries' delegations. [Text] [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Ahmaric 1800 GMT 14 Mar 87 EA] /12624

CSO: 3400/273

SUDAN'S ACTION IN EXPELLING ACTIVE UGANDA REBEL PRAISED

Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 19 Feb 87 p 6

[Comment]

[Text]

PRIME Minister Sadiq El-Mahdi of the Sudan, one of Kenya's five neighbouring countries, has imaginatively decided to facelift his country's image abroad and in the rest of Africa and it is worth taking objective notice of his regime's current diplomatic initiative.

During his prolonged chairmanship of the Organisation of African Unity President Daniel arap Moi travelled near and far pleading with the various fellow Heads of State and Government to implement sincerely, among the organisation's other provisions of its charter, the ones hinging on respect for one another's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

And it is, indeed, encouraging to note that, like President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda and Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam of Ethiopia, Premier El-Mahdi, too, has vowed to promote good neighbourliness.

Sudan's reported decision to get "good riddance", through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, of Ugandan rebel, ex-general Basilio Okello, is a case in point.

All member-states of the OAU are enjoined to prevent lawfully dissidents in refuge from misusing the territories of their temporary solace as bases of subversive or any other operations against the regimes with which they had fallen out of favour for any reasons whatsoever.

But, in so doing, all our governments are morally obliged to respect the precepts of elementary human rights, which are enshrined in the UN and OAU charters. They cannot deny refuge, comfort and protection to the scores (nay, tens of thousands) of displaced and uprooted persons — men, women and children — who leave their countries in disarray, as refugees, in the midst of “coups d’etat” or devastating natural calamities.

Basilio Okello, a typical desperado, and his confederates must be made to realise that they do not have the ghost of a chance to regain their lost “glories” in Uganda.

/9317

CSO: 3400/49

RICE, SUGAR, TEA PRICE INCREASES ANNOUNCED

Details of Increases

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Feb 87 p 1

[Text]

The prices of sugar, rice and tea have gone up.

The increases, which take effect immediately, are announced in today's *Kenya Gazette* by the Minister for Finance, Professor George Saitoti. Prices for these commodities were last increased in January 1986.

Sugar has gone up by an average of 95 cents a kilo, up from Sh7.55 to Sh8.50 in Nairobi and Nakuru. There are corresponding increases for other parts of the country.

The country's sugar production dropped from 401,239 tonnes to 345,641 tonnes last year and the Government had to import 40,000 tonnes.

The price of Basmati rice goes up from Sh9.35 to Sh9.85 per kilo while that of Sindano rice rises from Sh7.70 to Sh7.90 in Nairobi and other parts of the country. Corresponding increases have been announced for North-Eastern Province and parts of the Coast.

Other brands of rice will cost an average of 20 cents a kilo more, up from Sh7 to Sh7.20 a kilo.

The price of a 200 gramme Black and Gold tea label tea

shoots up from Sh10.40 to Sh11.95, an increase of Sh1.55.

Safari pure tea (500 grammes) will cost Sh20.60 from 17.90. A 500 gramme packet of Fahari ya Kenya has had its price raised from Sh15.85 to Sh18.25, up by Sh2.40.

And a 500 gramme packet of Karibu Chai goes up from Sh13.15 to Sh15.15.

On Wednesday, the Minister for Agriculture, Dr William Odongo Omamo, announced increases in the producer prices of sugarcane and paddy, and higher prices for seed maize and wheat from the 1987 crop.

The into-factory producer price of sugarcane went up from Sh300 to Sh341 a ton. The ex-factory price went up from Sh5,262 to Sh5,830 a ton.

The retail price of sugar is expected in the *Gazette* notice today.

The producer price of Sindano paddy went up from Sh2.90 to Sh3 a kilo, and the producer price of Basmati paddy from Sh3.75 to Sh4 a kilo.

The producer price of seed maize from the 1987 crop has gone up from Sh5 to Sh5.50 a kilo and that of seed wheat from the 1987 crop (grade 2½, cleaning loss average 15 to 20 per cent) from Sh258.30 to Sh296.10 a 90 kg, excluding the price of the bag.

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 22 Feb 87 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

The higher producer prices for sugarcane, paddy and the maize and wheat seed announced the other day, have been followed promptly by higher consumer prices of sugar, rice and tea. People also expect higher meat prices following the government's move to decontrol prices.

Whether increases take place if the meat prices occur, and by what margin, remains to be seen. What the government clearly wanted was to benefit the livestock farmer through higher prices, and it thought the best way to do it was to allow the market find its own level.

Consumers will feel that their own case has not been considered. True, they will feel the pinch, especially those whose incomes may not be rising at the same rate to cover the consequent rise in the cost of living. This is likely to be the case with wage-earners and of course, the unemployed.

Because these groups, especially those urban-based, are fairly vocal, it is sometimes tempting to give more weight to their concerns and lose sight of other equally or even more — important national concerns and objectives.

For many years, most African governments have devoted more time and resources to appeasing these groups at the expense of the farmers, with disastrous consequences. They kept producer prices far below production costs so as to make the lives of urban dwellers more cost-efficient and more comfortable, hoping thereby to win their continued support.

But in many countries, farmers stopped production altogether, resulting in widespread food shortages and high food prices, a situation only ameliorated by heavy government subsidies. The affected governments also ran substantial deficits importing food. It led to a restive population and food riots.

This is something those of us affected by the higher consumer prices must keep in mind. For there is, even here in Kenya, evidence that our own farmers are not willing to keep producing regardless of what they stand to lose in doing so. And the case of sugar is a good example.

We are in a position to achieve self-sufficiency in sugar production. We have adequate land and the right climatic conditions. But in the past couple of years we have had to import substantial tonnage of sugar to meet our needs. This is because sugarcane farmers felt that what they were getting was not worth their land, labour and money.

In Kenya we have to make it worthwhile for our farmers to invest their time, labour and money if we are to get an ample supply of foods at a price affordable by most of the Kenyans who have to buy food. The same applies to other agricultural commodities, especially those over which we have a say.

We should never condone policies which make farmers feel it would be better to let the land lie fallow rather than have it under crop. That would only lead this country down the dangerous path of shortages, higher prices and ever famine, as well as spending colossal sums of hard-earned foreign exchange on food imports.

In raising the producer prices, the Government expects farmers to respond favourably with increased production, particularly of the affected crops. At least we hope the action also is seen as a signal that the Government is out to see that farmers are rewarded adequately by those producing crops not affected by the latest round of price increases. It is now up to the farmers to respond with positive action.

/9317

CSO: 3400/49

GOVERNMENT ENDS MEAT PRICE CONTROLS

Minister's Announcement

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Feb 87 pp 1, 32

[Article by Pius Nyamora]

[Text]

The Government yesterday removed control on the prices of all types of meat. The Minister for Livestock Development, Mr Kyale Mwendwa, told a press conference in his Nairobi office that control on small stock prices had also been lifted.

However, the producer and retail prices of milk would remain at their 1986 levels — Sh3.25 and Sh6 a litre for fresh milk, and Sh3.25 and Sh7.80 a litre for UHT milk.

Mr Mwendwa recalled that the price of high grade beef had already been decontrolled for some time and that a nationwide control also existed at the retail level for low-grade beef (with or without bone) as well as liver, heart, tongue, kidney and tripe.

"The Government has decided to decontrol the 1987 producer and retail prices of beef," Mr Mwendwa said. Also decontrolled were the 1987 retail prices of small stock (rabbits, goats, sheep, chicken and other animals smaller than cattle).

"These measures on the producer prices of livestock products have been taken to give

the producers maximum incentives," Mr Mwendwa told the press conference.

"Livestock farmers are, therefore, expected to take advantage of the present good weather conditions, and the favourable incentives to supply these commodities to the market."

Answering a question on the impact this development will have, the Minister said: "The market is expected to determine the prices as is always the case in all decontrolled items. In other words, it will be any price the market can stand."

The Minister pointed out that livestock production had recovered "very well since the 1984/85 drought, mainly because of the very favourable weather in 1985 and 1986".

He went on: "The national herd has not quite got to its pre-drought levels but it is quite close to it, and it is expected that it will reach it during the year."

The controlled prices of the lower grade beef has been Sh22 a kg for bone meat and Sh27.10 for meat without bone.

Resulting Price Increases

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Feb 87 p 24

[Excerpts]

The price of meat has gone up by between nine and 35 per cent in butcheries across the country following the Government's move last week to decontrol the prices.

A butchery in Westlands' City Commission market was selling a kilogramme of steak for Sh35, up from the old price of Sh27.10. Butcheries dealing with high-class meat in the area had, however, not raised the prices.

The price of bone meat is up from Sh22 to Sh24 in all the butcheries in Dagoretti Market. A kilogramme of goatmeat was selling for Sh28, up from Sh26.

Some popular butcheries along River Road last week raised prices by between Sh4 and Sh10.

The chairman of the Kenya National Butchers Association, Mr J. K. Kirima, warned butchers at the weekend against increasing the prices of various cuts of meat unilaterally, as this might make the Government reimpose the controls. He said prices had gone up by 25 per cent soon after the Government lifted price controls.

"We must protect the consumer and ensure that even the

jobless Kenyan eats some meat," Mr Kirima said.

The Central Organisation of Trade Unions has already opposed the lifting of the control, saying the prices might go up "astronomically."

The Cotu Secretary-General, Mr Joseph Mugalla, was reported in the Press as saying that since the demand for meat was very high, waiving the price control would signal a rise at the butchery."

Announcing the move to decontrol the price of meat, the Minister for Livestock Development, Mr Kyale Mwendwa, said "these measures have been taken to give the producers maximum incentives."

A prominent Nyeri butcher, Mr Kibue Mukungu, urged the Government to reintroduce the control.

Mr Mukungu of Ndururumo Butchery, told the *Nation* that rather than decontrolling retail prices, the Minister should have curbed meat exports.

He said Arabs were offering prices twice as much as the local dealers. "Bulls that could normally cost Sh4,000 are being sold to the Arabs for Sh8,000 on the average."

/9317

CSO: 3400/49

KANU B GROUP WARNED TO STOP PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES

Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 9 Feb 87 p 5

[Article by Warambo Owino]

[Text]

KAKAMEGA district Kanu chairman Mr Moses Mudavadi has warned that his office will deal with a group of people in Hamisi division known as "Kanu B" unless they stop their propaganda activities and join other officials of the sub-branch to develop the nation.

Mr Mudavadi said the district Kanu office will not entertain such people "because it is clear from the beginning that they are out to create division and that is why they have given themselves a different name instead of seeking redress through proper party channels".

He warned that if the so-called "Kanu B" cannot come out and join others in the sub-branch, "we will crash them so that they can feel the power of the ruling party".

Said Mudavadi: "Kanu is

one and the only ruling party in the country of which all Kenyans are members and it was funny that someone should say he belonged to a "Kanu B."

The notorious "Angola Musumbiji" gang which has terrorised Wananchi in Western Province and brought fear in the villages was also condemned. In a thunderous chorus the gathering screamed that the gang must be crashed and those against Kanu be "trampled".

Mr Mudavadi, who is the MP for Vihiga and also the Minister for Local Government, was the chief speaker during a Kanu rally held at Hamisi Market on Saturday. The Hamisi rally was the first in series of political rallies which will be held in all sub-branches of Kakamega district.

The MP for Lurambi South, Mr Reuben Otutu who is the Kakamega branch treasurer, made the first attack on disloyal Kanu elements not only at Hamisi division but in

the district. He said in his own sub-branch, Lurambi South, "when somebody plays with the name of the party, we shall trample him".

This was cheered by wananchi and echoed by the other sub-branch chairmen who addressed the meeting. They included Emuhaya sub-branch chairman, Mr Eric Khasakhala who is also an Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting and Ikolomani sub-branch chairman Mr Seth Lugonzo, who is also an Assistant Minister for Transport and Communication and also Kanu vice-chairman of Kakamega district.

/9317

CSO: 3400/49

TWO SENTENCED FOR SEDITIOUS ACTIVITY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Feb 87 pp 1, 5

[Article by Andrew Kuria]

[Excerpts]

The author of the book *My Life in Crime*, John Baptista Wanjohi Kiriamiti, was yesterday jailed for seven years for taking an unlawful oath bidding him to a clandestine movement.

He had earlier reported the movement as publishing seditious documents but later took the oath and was given a sub-machine-gun to be used in robbery to boost the movement's funds, the Chief Magistrate, Mr H. H. Buch, heard.

Kiriamiti told the magistrate he had left jail in July, 1984, after serving 14 years in jail for violent robbery in 1971. He said he had left jail a "completely repentant" man.

But, sentencing him, Mr Buch said Kiriamiti did not appear to have reformed. Kiriamiti, he commented, should not have gone back to a life of crime.

Kiriamiti admitted that on November 14, 1985, without being compelled to do so, he took the illegal oath.

In the same court a clerical officer with the Ministry of Water Development, Raphael Kariuki Ndung'u, who on New Year's Eve was arrested in Nyahururu for shouting words in praise of the movement, was jailed for 15 months for failing to report that the movement was publishing and distributing seditious documents.

The Assistant Deputy Public Prosecutor, Mr Bernard Chunga, told the court Kiriamiti had been born in 1950. The accused had

gone through primary and secondary school between 1957 and 1966, dropping out in Form three. He had then followed a drivers course.

"In 1985 he got a job with a publishing firm, living in Nairobi. He also ran a bar along River Road, Nairobi," said Mr Chunga.

He said it was while at the bar that Kiriamiti met a friend he had known between 1983 and 1984. They held discussions at the bar, the court heard.

"In the course of the discussions the accused was informed by the friend that an underground movement had been formed to fight and bring down the Government.

The friend had informed the accused that the movement was publishing and distributing seditious papers and documents to arouse the interest of the masses," said Mr Chunga.

He said it was then that Kiriamiti was given a copy *Special Mpatanishi Number 14*. The copy spelt out the movement's objects and Kiriamiti took the copy to read at home.

On Ndung'u's case, Mr Chunga said while working with the Ministry of Water Development, had met an old friend. He had then been informed about the movement and how it was distributing seditious publications, *Pambana* and *Mpatanishi*.

Both men were given 14 days to appeal.

/9317

CSO: 3400/49

TWO PARTY OFFICIALS ARRESTED, RELEASED, MAKE STATEMENT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by Joe Kimathi]

[Text]

Two top officials of the Nyeri branch of the ruling party emerged from a long interview with the police yesterday to appeal to the Government to protect Kenyans against those "driven by malice to malign others".

Chairman Isaiah Mathenge and secretary David Munene Kairu said they had had "lengthy, separate discussions (with the police) to clarify various matters with them."

In a joint statement, they appealed to the Government "to be watchful over the activities of those who might be driven by malice to malign others and bear false witness against their political rivals". They did not elaborate.

The two officials of the Kenya African National Union (Kanu) and Mr Kim Gatende, a former Rift Valley provincial engineer, were arrested on Monday, released on Tuesday and ordered to report to the Nyeri office of the Special Branch yesterday. After the quizzing they were told they could go home.

Neither of the two gave reasons for their arrest nor details about their meeting with police.

The statement said in part: "In the spirit of Nyayo we ask Nyeri people to continue to stand firmly behind Kanu and Nyayo Government and to reject outright agents of political divisions and opportunism."

"As Kanu leaders in Nyeri District, we call upon our people to continue to be on the lookout for any illegal activities and report to the authorities any such activities which they may come across."

The two party bosses condemned "self-seekers" who malign others for personal gain.

They said: "As staunch Nyayo followers, we unreservedly condemn any attempts by anybody to discredit or injure another's social and political stature and integrity on grounds of self-seeking."

The statement was read to the Press by Mr Kairu at the party branch offices in the presence of Mr Mathenge, branch treasurer, Mr Kihoro Matu, the assistant treasurer, Mr Wachira Mathenge, the district youth leader, Mr Charles Muriithi, and other party officials.

Mr Mathenge said the statement was prompted by a great public demand "for us to clear the air on our arrest".

"It is true we were separately arrested on Monday, February 23, and held overnight in different police stations from where we were released yesterday (Tuesday) morning and asked to report to Nyeri police the following day," the statement said.

After his arrest at 5 p.m. on Monday, Mr Kairu was driven to his home at Chinga in Othaya Division and later taken to Naro Moru Police Station.

/9317

CSO: 3400/49

OGINGA ODINGA COMMENTS ON LUO BURIAL CASE

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 20 Feb 87 p 7

[Excerpt]

WHILE the S.M. Otieno burial row looks destined for another round, this time in the Court of Appeal, the matter has become a topic of great public debate and there have been varying reactions to Mr. Justice S.E.O. Bosire's ruling delivered last week. The most startling reaction came from a former vice-president, Mr. Oginga Odinga, who last weekend said that the attitude that members of the Luo community can only be buried in their ancestral homes was parochial and lacked a cosmopolitan outlook. Odinga said that the defunct Luo Union (East Africa), of which he was a founder member, had encouraged Luos to buy property and settle in major towns such as Nairobi, Mombasa, Kampala and Dar-es-Salaam, as a result of which many Luos, including the late Otieno, had established homes around the urban centres, where they could be buried when they passed away. Odinga asked members of the community to change their conservative attitude least they be left lagging behind by other communities, giving an example of the Kikuyu, whom he said were ready to settle and engage in business anywhere.

Odinga was speaking in Siaya at the funeral of the late Dr. Zacharia Nyamodi, whose widow also took up the theme, appealing to members of the community to review age-old traditions and customs governing widows and bring them into

tune with the modern times. Also speaking at the same occasion was the MP for Gem, Mrs. Grace Ogot, who said that women wanted to see some changes in the traditions and that widows should be respected. During the High Court case over the burial of Otieno, the advocate for the Umira Kager clan, Mr. Richard Kwach, argued that according to Luo customary law, widows have no say concerning the burial arrangements of a departed husband, the matter being handled by the deceased's adult brothers and male members of the clan.

Although Odinga no longer has the political clout in Laoland he once had, the former vice-president and one-time opposition leader is still a venerated figure in the region, especially among the older generation and his opinions still carry a lot of weight. That he has chosen to take a position on the matter that is diametrically opposed to the view apparently held by a large segment of the Luo population is noteworthy, more so when his views are given support by prominent members of the Luo community like Mrs. Ogot, who is the only woman assistant minister, and Mrs. Nyamondi who is the managing director of the Kenya Industrial Estates.

On Monday of this week, Mrs. Otieno was quoted as saying that Odinga's comments were "God's truth" and that he should be listened to.

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CSO: 3400/49

MIRROR GROUP TO ACQUIRE SHARE, EXPAND KENYA TIMES

Nairobi FINANCIAL REVIEW in English 26 Jan 87 pp 7, 8

[Article by Peter Kareithi]

[Text]

The Kenya Times Limited, Kenya's only wholly locally owned daily newspaper publishing company, is to join its two older competitors — the *Nation* and the *Standard* — in being partly foreign owned. And the decision is sending ripples through the publishing industry in the country. British press baron, Mr Robert Maxwell and his Mirror Group Newspapers becomes the foreign minority party in the Times. Majority shareholding will remain with the ruling party, the Kenya African National Union (Kanu), currently 100 per cent owners of the Times group which includes the Kenya Times Ltd (publishers of the *Kenya Times*, *Sunday Times* and *Kenya Leo*) and Press Trust Printers Limited.

The joint venture has been arranged through a new company — Kenya Media and Text Book Company — to be owned 60 per cent by Kanu and 40 per cent by the Mirror Group. Mirror's initial investment in the new company will be shs 600m. Initial plans, which both sides said were aimed at establishing the *Kenya Times* as the leading newspaper in East Africa, are to convert to colour printing and to offer training for *Times* journalists both on the job, using *Mirror's* personnel based in Nairobi, and in London at *Mirror's* newspapers.

Once colour printing is installed, the joint partners plan to launch publication of a full-colour monthly woman's magazine. There are also plans for special supplements for distribution to interested

parties abroad, describing investment opportunities in Kenya. In the first of such supplements published jointly by the Times and the Mirror groups last Tuesday, Maxwell said the plan was not merely to make the *Times* the most successful paper in East Africa but also cut "across a wide range of other printing, publishing and communications ventures". According to the supplement, the agreement included the publication of education materials and production of text books for schools and other institutions, both in Kenya and for export. There are also plans to set up and operate a commercial television channel financed through advertising revenue.

The company plans to base its operations at a media centre it plans to put to put up at the intersection of Kenyatta Avenue and Uhuru Highway, next to the old Nairobi provincial commissioner's office. The Mirror Group is expected to fund the construction of the 30-storey twin tower office block which will also house the new press. Currently, the *Times* press is at Dar-es-Salaam Road in Nairobi's Industrial Area.

The company's announcement that it planned to start a private commercial television channel was interesting in that the government, which controls all radio and television broadcasting in the country, has strongly resisted such overtures in the past. With Kanu's backing, however, the new venture might wield the necessary clout to overcome that resistance.

But while eye-brows may be raised about the plans for television, the strongest ripples will be felt in the publishing industry in the country. In newspaper publishing, the new venture poses a major challenge to the other two major publishing houses — the Nation Printers and Publishers Limited and The Standard Limited. Nation, established in 1959, is currently the leader of the pack and has been so for more than a decade. The group is largely owned (80 per cent) by the Aga Khan, the religious and secular leader of over 20 million Ismaili Muslims worldwide. The rest of the shares are quoted on the Nairobi Stock Exchange. The group is a highly profitable operation, with the profits pouring in from Nation Newspapers Limited, the newspaper publishing arm. Kenya Litho Limited, which operates the commercial printing and packaging market, has not been performing favourably in the past few years and has made losses for two years running. Still, with the profits from the Nation, the whole group returned profits amounting to shs 25m last year, nearly 12 per cent up from 1985. Circulation figures have also been on the rise for several years now. The *Daily Nation*, the flagship of the group, sells 150,000 copies a day, the *Sunday Nation* the same a week, while the Swahili daily, *Taifa Leo*, and its Saturday weekly edition, *Taifa Weekly*, average about 65,000 copies daily.

Even before the coming of Maxwell to the Times had been made public late last year, the Nation group had already

announced plans for a major expansion programme, mainly in its printing facilities. Early this month, just a few weeks after President Daniel arap Moi announced that Maxwell was coming to the Times, Nation's managing director, Mr John Kabaka, disclosed plans to computerise the group's production process all the way from the newsroom.

The new media company's plans to go into school books production is likely to affect the operations of some of the major commercial printing companies, including Kenya Litho. Currently, publishing of most school text books is by the Jomo Kenyatta Foundation and the Kenya Literature Bureau, both parastatal organisations. Neither of the two publishing houses has printing facilities of their own. They contract printing companies like Kenya Litho. The proposed new competition, backed by the party, could be a formidable challenge.

Unlike the Nation group, *The Standard* has not been doing well at all, both in profits and in circulation. Established in 1902, the newspaper group is the oldest in the country. It was overtaken by the *Nation* in the early 1970s as the leading paper in the country, and never recovered. On the contrary, circulation figures have been on the downward trend from about 60,000 in mid-70s to about 38,000 in 1986. The *Sunday Standard*, launched in 1979, has not done much better and figures are more or less the same as those of the sister daily publications. The group's Swahili weekly, *Baraza*, was closed down in the late 70s.

The Standard Limited is part of the Consolidated Holdings Limited of Lonrho East Africa which is owned by another British press magnate and industrialist, Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland. A few of Consolidated Holdings' shares are quoted on the stock exchange. The Standard has been losing money for some years now and it had to sell its commercial printing and packaging arm, Printpak Limited, several years ago. Rowland, who owns the London Observer and the Glasgow Herald, recently bought Today, the modern newspaper technology's state-of-the-art London daily launched by high-tech entrepreneur Mr Eddie Shah, barely a year earlier. He has widespread interests in various sectors in Kenya but there are no indications of plans to revamp the sagging newspaper operation in Nairobi. It is, however, rumoured that he is considering reviving the Argus newspaper across the border in Uganda. Rowland's Lonrho group owned the Argus before it was nationalised by dictator Idi Amin and later died.

The rumoured plans to revive the Argus are apparently part of a wider scheme of things that Rowland has for his operations in Uganda. He has been wooing President Yoweri Museveni's regime in Kampala in the hope of participating in future major projects in the country. A few months ago, he clinched a deal to construct an oil pipeline from the Kenyan border with Uganda to Kampala, linking Uganda with the East African Oil Refineries in Mombasa through the existing pipeline in Kenya and a planned extension to the border. He is also said to have offered to handle all the bulk shipment of Ugandan crude from world markets to the port of Mombasa for refining. Other plans Rowland harbours in Uganda include looking for rights to the defunct Kilembe copper and cobalt mines and a major role in the marketing of Uganda coffee, the country's number one revenue earner.

The Kanu-Mirror Group dream of making the Kenya Times the most successful newspaper in East Africa is not likely to be easily achieved, if at all. Besides Nation's determination to maintain the lead through improved technology, the Kenya Times group is at the bottom of the ladder of the daily newspaper industry in Kenya. Circulation figures stand at around 11,000 for both daily and Sunday editions. Kanu took over the newspaper, together with the printing press, in April of 1983, when it bought Stellascope Limited, former publishers of The Weekly Review, Financial Review's sister publication. In its first two years of operation under Kanu, the group had lost over shs 27m and continues to lose more. There have also been numerous changes in the company's board of directors. Despite several probes by committees set up by the party to look into the weaknesses of the group, the problems persisted.

Due to financial constraints, the Times group was forced to move out of the posh offices it occupied in the ultra-modern, ICEA Building on Kenyatta Avenue to a crowded dinghy premise in Kingsway House on Muindi Mbingu Street, formerly occupied by the Nairobi provincial headquarters of the Special Branch, the civilian intelligence police department. Since 1983, the paper has been beleaguered with chronic management personnel problems. In that period, two managing directors and one general manager have been removed and three managing editors have left. There have also been numerous changes in the company's board of directors. In the past year, the paper

was run by Mr Mitch Odero, a youthful but experienced journalist who held editorial positions at The Standard and the Nation before joining the Times. Though chairman of what was called the staff management committee, Odero's appointment was acting managing editor of the daily paper. At the beginning of this month, he was appointed acting group managing editor but in a surprise move he was suspended from the company two weeks later, only days after he returned from London for talks with Maxwell on the future plans for the newspaper group.

After more than three years of operations, the Times group appointed its first editor-in-chief at the beginning of January. The post went to Mr Henry Gathigira, a lacklustre veteran who had twice "retired" from the Standard in the same capacity. Since the announcement of the plans with the Mirror Group, staff morale at the Times, which had hit rock-bottom has begun to pick up. There is a new air of excitement and expectancy. That is as should be, for despite the odds, Maxwell has been known to turn major money losers into gold mines.

/9317

CSO: 3400/49

MOI ANNOUNCES PROCEDURE CHANGES FOR COOPERATIVES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Feb 87 pp 1, 28

Article by Chris Musyoka]

[Excerpt]

President Moi yesterday directed that officials of the Ministry of Co-operative Development will no longer sign cheques drawn for co-operative society members.

He said some ministry officers, who are supposed to safeguard members' money, had colluded with management officials of some societies in corrupt practices. This, he added, had eroded the confidence which members had in these societies.

President Moi said this when he addressed a huge goodwill delegation of officials representing all co-operative societies who called on him at his Kabarak home, led by the Minister for Co-operative Development, Mr Maina Wanjigi.

President Moi said that when the co-operative movement was started, it was found necessary that ministry officials should be involved in signing the cheques to ensure that the money was not stolen.

But the officers, the President said, took active part in acts of bribery and corruption with some management committee members.

For this reason, he said, the signing of the cheques will from

now on be left to the society officials alone since they now had the necessary education to shoulder the responsibility of safeguarding the millions of shillings entrusted to them by their respective members.

The President announced, amid applause from the co-operators, that elections for society officials should be held after three years instead of the present system of holding elections annually. This, in addition to returning some of the officers, would ensure continuity, stabilise the societies and lead to efficiency and proper management of the society funds.

The President said he was satisfied with the leadership in the co-operative movement saying that the leaders had a heavy responsibility of taking care of members' money, adding that the entire co-operative movement accounted for 45 per cent of the national economy.

For the movement to succeed, President Moi said, co-op officers must be efficient, members must be confident with their leaders and the leaders themselves must be trustworthy.

"If leaders conduct the affairs of the societies according to laid down regulations, members will have confidence in them, and this will not only lead to a steady growth of the societies but the leaders will be re-elected to their offices," he told the delegation.

The President told the officers to ensure they drew up annual balance sheets showing their expenditure and told the Com-

missioner for Co-operatives to retire inefficient and corrupt officers.

He further advised management officers of societies to consider buying farm inputs in bulk and even import fertiliser directly as happens in Murang'a to minimise their costs.

On seminars, the President advised societies not to hold them for the sake of it but to have specific objectives which would improve their societies.

The President told Kenyans to shun tribalism as it has never improved anyone's lot. He also advised them to be careful about what they said or did and strive to enhance unity in the country.

"We thank God for the continued peace in our country but people should not cheat themselves that there is guarantee that the peace will continue," he said.

He said some people, opposed to the Government, including even businessmen, had foolishly and blindly taken oath and "will get lost without knowing."

He urged Kenyans to safeguard and maintain peace since no one would be spared if chaos broke out as has been witnessed in some African countries.

President Moi reiterated the Government's commitment to weed out officials from non-governmental organisations whose mission in Kenya was dubious or officials who were loitering in the countryside.

Some of them, he said, were behind the propaganda campaign against the country and wanted to create chaos.

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CSO: 3400/49

BRIEFS

MUSLIMS REBUT STATEMENT--Kenyan Muslims "are genuinely sincere in loyalty, patriotism and responsibility and are not discriminated against in any way whatsoever." Making the assertion in a signed statement yesterday, a well-known social worker, Mr A.M. Koor, added his query to the scores of others that inundated "Times" editorial desks yesterday. The irate callers justifiably queried a statement attributed to Mr Mohammed Amana, Organising Secretary, Kanu Lamu sub-branch, appearing in yesterday's issue of "Kenya Times." Mr Amana was quoted in yesterday's news item as saying Muslims wishing to travel abroad should get "permission" from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He also reportedly said that "any Muslim defying the presidential directive will be disciplined by the Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims." While five of yesterday's callers told "Times" editors that Mr Amana "was totally wrong," scholarly social worker Mr Koor commented: "Kenya is the only country in the world where Muslims enjoy absolute freedom and receive better treatment than their brothers and sisters in Islamic States." Another prominent social worker, Dr Yusuf Eraj, told "Kenya Times": "Our beloved President has never issued such a directive and I can vouch that Kenyan Muslims are genuinely loyal and second to none in patriotism." [Text] [Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 14 Feb 87 p 8] /9317

SOMALI AIR FORCE OFFICERS--Two Somali airforce officers flew into Kenya last Sunday morning in a two seater airforce plane and landed at Malindi airport. The crew is believed to have left Somalia from Kisimayu, a Somali coastal town in southern Somalia. The two crew men were armed with pistols which they surrendered to Kenyan security personnel immediately, together with their personal effects. The Somali officers, believed to be lieutenants, are still being interrogated by Kenyan security personnel in Malindi. [Text] [Nairobi KENYAN TIMES in English 25 Feb 87 p 1] /9317

COTU COST OF LIVING STUDY--The Central Organisation of Trade Unions (Cotu) yesterday released its study on defects in the costs of living statistics for lower-income workers. The report, which was released by the Cotu secretary-general, Mr J.J. Mugalla at a press conference in Kisumu says that for one to live on the bare minimum poverty data line, he needs Sh1,053,05. Mr Mugalla said the gap between the minimum expenses had widened on the past 10 years and there was urgent need to do something about it. He said that following the survey, Cotu had prepared a proposal

to be submitted this week to the Minister for Labour so that a wages council order may be convened. Minimum wages should be raised to over Sh1,053 because the prices for commodities had increased in the past 10 years by 239 percent. The report says the minimum monthly food requirement for a family of four is Sh719, without domestic requirements like house rent, water and soap. Mr Mugalla, who read the report to newsmen, said low-income workers were having a difficult time and were constantly being forced to lower their living standards due to rapid inflation. He said low-income workers were not adequately paid to be able to buy the quantity and quality of food needed to sustain proper health. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Feb 87 p 5] /9317

NEED FOR DRINKING WATER--About 14 million Kenyans don't have access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation, the Director of Water Development, Mr H.K. arap Rotich, said in Nairobi yesterday. Mr Rotich was giving the keynote address on water supply in Kenya at the Third International Exhibition and Conference for Water and Sewage Treatment Industries Serving Africa. He said 6.5 million people, 3.5 million in rural and three million in urban areas, had access to improved water supplies. The number would rise to 10 million people, 4.5 and 5.5 million in urban and rural areas respectively, by 1988. He said the Government aimed at supplying the entire population and livestock with safe water by the year 2000. He said there were 14 major water development programmes in the country and being an important catalyst, would contribute to social development. He said 1981 and 1990 had been declared the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade by the United Nations members, but no "substantial allocation of funds has been provided by the international community." He said there were trial projects with little funds and simple technology regarded by the beneficiaries as a temporary solution. [Text] [Excerpts] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Feb 87 p 4] /9317

CSO: 3400/49

COMMENTARY DESCRIBES 'SECRET WEAPON' AGAINST RSA

MB211552 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Mozambican economy, compared to the South African one, is like a drop of water compared to a full bathtub. Comparing our armed forces to those of South Africa is like comparing a harpoon to a submachine gun. Our aggression against our neighbor is nonexistent. South African aggression against its neighbors is permanent, and yet the South African Government is afraid of us. They think we are a danger to their survival. Why? What secret weapon do we have that frightens Pretoria's rulers?

We just have to look around us to see our secret weapons: in all schools where children of all colors play and learn how to construct a beautiful and rich country for everyone; in the workplaces where men and women of all colors work to create wealth; in the residences where people of all races mix in open and fraternal socializing; in social, sporting, cultural, and amusement centers; in the party and state apparatus from the grass roots to the upper echelons; in the people's assemblies -- from the hamlets to the capital, people meet, work, dream, and amuse themselves without taking into account the color of each other's skins.

This is our secret weapon that we daily point at the heart of apartheid. We know that this is a deadly weapon against racism and that is why today, on the world day against racism and racial segregation, we should aim with even more determination. The enemy has reason to be afraid. Our secret weapon will destroy him. Racism will be swept off the face of the earth.

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CSO: 3400/285

PRIME MINISTER INSPECTS INDUSTRIAL SITES

Maputo NOTICIAS In Portuguese 7 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Prime Minister Mario Machungo resumed his inspection tour, the purpose of which is to permit first-hand verification and control of manufacturing operations and efficiency in the nation's capital.

Accompanied by the secretary of state for light industry and food production, Francisco Caravela, the prime minister visited the Emplama plastics manufacturing plant on Avenida de Trabalho, and the site where a new plastic shoe factory will be built, on Avenida das Forças Populares.

During the open conversations held with the workers at the two places, the prime minister emphasized the need to take the activities of the workplace seriously. "Permanent and rigorous control is required," he said.

At the Emplama location, the first that he visited, the prime minister criticized the empirical methods used in the warehousing of raw materials, and of parts and spare parts, as well.

"An efficient operation requires exact knowledge of what is purchased, what it costs, and what the balance is," said Mario Machungo, commenting upon the laxity with which records of incoming raw materials and other production variables are kept.

In the specific case of Emplama, a company that produces a wide range of plastic products, the prime minister pointed out the need for having priorities defined in order to assure that production increases in both quantity and quality.

At Emplama, the prime minister had the chance to inspect the installation phase of some new rubber shoe manufacturing equipment recently purchased from France. The equipment is considered to be the most up-to-date of its kind.

A group of workers from the Incala factory in Quelimane is presently being trained in the use of the new equipment. Within three months the workers will return to Zambezia where a new production line will be set up.

Later, the prime minister visited the site where reconstruction of the old shoe factory into a new one is being carried out with the help of financing from the People's Republic of China.

At the site, the prime minister criticized the slow pace at which the project is progressing under the direction of the Southern Regional Construction Company. The job, which is of no great magnitude, has been under way for 3 months, and is not yet completed.

Meanwhile, the equipment and the raw materials required for setup and operations of the factory have been in Maputo since last December.

The prime minister emphasized that he holds the contractor responsible for the down time on the equipment, the raw materials, and the workers who have to await the completion of the construction phase and the installation of power.

The new industrial unit will have a production capacity of approximately 1.2 million pairs of shoes annually.

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CSO:3442/93

SECURITY, FOOD SITUATION IN TETE

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 22 Feb 87 p 9

[Article by Orlando Bahule: "Tete Determined to Rebuild Agriculture and Livestock Sector"]

[Text] Tete Province has great economic potential. In addition to the Cahora Bassa Hydroelectric Plant on the Songo and CARBOMOC in Moatize, which are bases for setting up heavy industry and earning hard currency, the province also has the right climate for raising various kinds of cattle and growing strategic crops both for the people and export.

Angonia, Macanga, Maravia, Zumbo, Moatize, Chiuta and Mutarara (north of the Zambezi River) are the districts with the best farming and cattle-raising conditions. And this is just where the armed bandits concentrate their operations to sow terror and death among the populace, driving productive people into the district seats and the provincial capital. Consequently, crop and livestock figures have fallen drastically in the districts mentioned above, affecting the entire province.

These are the seven districts where the production figures for cotton, corn, beans, peanuts, rice, sweet potatoes, castor beans, cows, goats and hogs are the highest in Tete Province. People who used to live off the province's surplus crops are now living on handouts distributed by the provincial natural disaster office. Because of the bandits' destabilizing actions, AGRICOM suffered damages of over 27 million meticals last year alone from raids, destruction of the infrastructure (at district offices) and roads, tractors and light vehicles. Since agriculture cannot be developed, the marketing system is breaking down, and surplus collections have decreased.

When the enemy first launched their barbaric strikes in 1982 in the northern part of the province, instances of rustling were recorded, especially of cows, which local witnesses say were sold in Malawi. The peasants were then forced to abandon their farms, many of which had mechanized irrigation systems. Hundreds of women, children and the elderly are now camped at Moatize on the Mozambique Highway, where there is no shelter, much less any means for farming. Many of the children do attend school now.

According to the administrator of Zobue in Moatize District, which borders Malawi, minimal conditions for farming exist. If there were food assistance,

some of the displaced people would settle there, because the climate is good and the soil is fertile.

In the city of Tete, some of the displaced have motor pumps which they managed to salvage from the war zone. At the moment, they are waiting for provincial agricultural officials to distribute farm land to them.

Given these sad conditions, measures are being planned to rehabilitate the province's agricultural and livestock sector. In this undertaking, Changara, Cahora Bassa and Magoe districts have been identified as critical for the struggle against hunger in the phase the province will experience with the 1987-1988 harvest.

AGRICOM Manager Adolfo Mocambique says that his company is about to introduce new ways of operating that will ensure greater collection of surpluses compared to past years. To do so, an agricultural development commission has been set up with 15 tractors, 13 of which are new, to help the farmers plant more land. According to Mocambique, the company also has plans to open two 300-hectare farms of its own in Cahora Bassa and Magoe districts.

Cahora Bassa offers pleasant temperatures and frequent rain. Xitima is the best farming site, since the soil is fertile and shallow wells can easily tap ground water. But no one has the necessary initiative. In the district seat, water is drawn from improvised wells in a river where cattle and hogs also drink.

It is hoped that some of the dislocated people will settle in the area and take up farming. Xitima has the highest agricultural and livestock production figures in the district.

Xitima's greatest blemish is an inn owned by a certain Mr. Rat (or at least, that's what they call him), where the guests sleep on tattered mattresses in tiny, fetid rooms filled with the stench of urine and feces in plain sight. The bed linens, if they can be called such, are grimy with decades of filth. Surely, provincial health officials have never been there, or they would have found a crook demanding the "reasonable" sum of 150 meticals a night for bedbugs and filth. We neglected to mention that the guests get no breakfast and have no access to a bathroom.

We went to Magoe District to verify the "favorable climate." The sun boils the blood in your body for 30 km around the city of Tete. Magoe is on a cool, pleasant plateau where centers could be set up to attract tourists to see the Comboio Hills, a chain of mountains which winds around like a railroad, and a cataract spilling clear water from the top of a mountain crag 5 km from the district seat. It is thought to be mineral water, but no one has confirmed this.

The corn fields we saw led us to conclude that the soil is attractive for agriculture, although it is clayey in areas. With the Land Rover dancing a matope as the driver fought an all-out battle with the steering wheel, we

arrived at Mucumbura, which is considered the most fertile part of the district. It is a huge plateau covered by low forests. The farms nestled there are watered by frequent showers and the enviable fields were brimming with healthy cornstalks.

With the assistance which the government plans to provide to the family sector over the next few months after the corn harvest, it is to be hoped that hunger will be reduced to a minimum within two years. The farmers must be educated to work hard not only to grow food for immediate use, but also to produce castor beans and cotton, said the AGRICOM manager in Tete.

The people of the province are hungry for news, since interprovincial phone service is frequently down and the small local radio transmitter often fails. With a broadcasting range of only 60 km in the daytime, the local radio does not serve the entire province even when it is in service. It only reaches about 100,000 listeners. As everyone knows, there are not enough newspapers to go around, since there are now so many more people who can read.

8844

CSO: 3442/104

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

RENAMO POWER STRUGGLE IN LISBON--Renamo in Lisbon seems to have fallen apart completely while candidates are sought for the office of secretary general, held until recently by Evo Fernandes, a close friend and attorney of Manuel Boullosa, a businessman. Among the runners are Joao Ataide, former ambassador of the People's Republic of Mozambique in Lisbon, who has requested political asylum in France. At the moment, Renamo is represented in Lisbon by Paulo Oliveira, a journalist and spokesman for the movement. In addition to Ataide and Oliveira, Jose (Chico) Mascarenhas, former head of the Administrative and Financial Department of SNASP (National People's Security Service), who took refuge in Portugal in 1983, are also in the running for Renamo's highest office. A source within the movement reports that another candidate is Ascencio de Freitas, a Mozambican writer and editor-in-chief of A LUTA CONTINUA, a magazine which the movement prints in Portugal. [Text] [Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 27 Feb - 5 Mar 87 p 22] 8844

FOOD RELIEF FOR TETE--More than 10,000 families in the Changara district of Tete province require urgent food relief. District authorities have told our correspondent that despite the positive response of the local residents to the appeal made by the party, the present agricultural campaign in Changara district has been seriously threatened due to lack of rain. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 19 Mar 87 MB] /12624

COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH PORTUGAL--Cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal was examined this week by delegations from the two countries meeting in Lisbon. The just ended talks began last Monday and on the Mozambican side were led by Engineer Cardoso Pereira. The AIM correspondent in Lisbon said that at the end of talks, the Mozambican side noted that the issues discussed at the meeting had good results. Various issues were discussed during this meeting of the Mozambique-Portugal joint cooperation commission, including the renegotiation of the debt to Portugal, credit guarantees, and a number of issues which have been pending for years. The source also said that further discussions on these issues are expected to continue, probably in April when a team of Portuguese experts visits Mozambique. Last week, our country's prime minister, Mario Machungo, sent a message to his Portuguese counterpart, stressing the need for cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal to go beyond a mere expression of goodwill. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 13 Mar 87 MB] /12624

58,000 FREED FROM 'CAPTIVITY'--Over 58,000 people recently released from armed bandit captivity in Caia, Sena, Cheringoma, and Maringue districts of Sofala Province need emergency aid in foodstuffs and medicine. This was reported today by the newspaper NOTICIAS. The newspaper, which cited the Sofala Department of Prevention and Fight Against Natural Disasters, says that in order to cope with the grave situation, at least 14,000 metric tons of grain are required. Most of the people who have been released are minors, whose parents have been killed by the armed bandits. The source says that 200 metric tons of fish, 10 metric tons of soap, and 650 bundles of clothing, among other goods, are also required. [Text]
[Maputo Domestic in Portuguese 1030 GMT 20 Mar 87 MB] /12624

CSO: 3400/285

BABANGIDA ON WEST AFRICAN MILITARY BUILDUP

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] **T**HE present military build-up in the West African sub-region is likely to result in an arms race within the sub-region, President Ibrahim Babangida has warned.

The President, whose interview was carried in this month's issue of United States-based "Defence and Foreign Affairs" magazine, described the military build-up as disturbing.

He said the present trend was even worrisome, "because the economy of most of the countries cannot support the high-level expenditure."

Notwithstanding, he stressed, it was the duty of the Federal Government to protect Nigeria's national interest and ensure the existence of a credible deterrent force to sustain such interest.

"Our commitment in external affairs are consistent with this administration's domestic policies of human rights, social justice and self-

reliance

"We shall continue to defend our national integrity and protect the Nigerian people as well as support anti-colonial, anti-apartheid forces in order to liberate South Africa," he said.

On a possible diversification of the nation's sources of hardware, President Babangida stated that a certain amount of diversification was necessary at this stage of our development.

"We have not forgotten how a particular country rendered some of our weapons useless, during the civil war by simply refusing to sell the ammunition," he recalled.

The President stressed that our sources of hardware would be guided by Nigeria's national interest and foreign policy doctrine, adding that there was the need to standardise our hardware for easy maintenance.

He also told the magazine that the administration's present emphasis was on maintenance of our existing hardware and improvement on mobility.

/13104

CSO: 3400/303

POLISH ASSISTANCE TO ANAMBRA STATE

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 25 Feb 87 p 10

[Text]

THE Anambra State Commissioner for Commerce and Industry Dr Pita Ejiofor has disclosed that out of ₦720 million given to Nigeria by Polish government, about ₦36 million was made available to Anambra State.

The commissioner disclosed this while exchanging views with the commercial counsellor in Polish embassy, in Nigeria.

Mr Kenryk Kalita who paid him a visit in his office.

He called for the establishment of joint chamber of commerce between Anambra State and the Polish government, which he noted would provide continuous economic interaction between the Polish people and those of Anambra State.

Dr Ejiofor also called on the Polish government to

patronise the abundant state agricultural products such as palm oil, vegetable oil and palm kernels which serve as industrial raw materials.

He thanked them for their visit and hoped that Anambra State and Polish government would exchange cultural ties.

Earlier, the Polish counsellor, Mr Henryk Kalita, had explained that the Polish government has signed a bilateral trade agreement with the Ondo State chamber of commerce and hoped that Anambra State would follow suite.

He said that Polish government would help Nigeria in the areas of mining by supplying the most needed spare parts for the machineries, adding that his aim of the visit was to explore possible avenues of assisting Anambra State in its efforts to promote small-scale industries.

/9317

CSO: 3400/298

WAZIRI IBRAHIM ON 1990 POLITICAL PLANS

Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 24 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by Sani Zorro]

[Text] LEADER of the proscribed Great Nigeria People's Party, Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim has said that only God could stop him from partisan politics in 1990. "I am a political institution and politics is in my blood," he told newsmen at Mallam Aminu Kano International Airport, Kano, Sunday.

Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim said that he recognised only three former political party leaders and gave the names of Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Chief Obafemi Awolowo and himself as "politi-

cians that would continue to influence the country's future political trends.

"Whenever we talk, our followers will rise like mushrooms to support our pronouncements" the former party chieftain declared, adding, "we are the only important politicians of all time".

He, however, advised that Nigerians should now concern themselves with efforts geared towards economic recovery and suspend preparations for political activities until 1990.

/13104

CSO: 3400/304

MAITATSINE 'FANATICS' SAID RETURNING TO GOMBE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by Waziri Garba]

[Text]

SOME people suspected to be members of the proscribed Maitatsine religious sect are believed to be sneaking back into Gombe town in Bauchi where an uprising by members of the sect in April 1985 led to bloody clashes, resulting in the death of over 100 people.

Governor Chris Garuba, who confirmed the presence of some of the people in the town while addressing members of the Gombe Local Government Council on Tuesday, said reports reaching him revealed that "some people identified to belong to the Maitatsine cult are finding their way back to Gombe and apparently its environs."

He said some local residents of the Gombe Emirate who claimed to be "Mahdis" were also allowed to get on with their clandestine activities unchecked.

The governor described the report as serious "with the unfortunate Maitatsine episode still fresh in our minds", and directed the council to find a solution to the issues at local level immediately.

Colonel Garuba said the emirate council, elders and the local people generally should find local solutions to such problems, adding that the movement of any suspicious person could easily be checked at local level.

He urged the authorities concerned to take measures to solve such problems "without delay", adding that government would assist where necessary.

He emphasised that no meaningful development was possible if there was no peace.

/9317

CSO: 3400/299

AIKHOMU ON WILLINGNESS TO PROTECT DEFENSE-RELATED INDUSTRIES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Feb 87 p 16

[Text] **THE Chief of General Staff, Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, has said that the Federal Government is prepared to place on the import prohibition list "all items of quartermaster nature" whose design and fabrication could be done by Nigerian manufacturers.**

In a closing address read by Governor John Inienger, of Bendel State at the week-long Ministry of Defence Industrial seminar which ended over the weekend in Benin, the chief of general staff said that emphasis would be placed on local design and fabrication in the search for indigenous technology to meet the basic needs of the people.

He said that Nigerians must learn to specialise in product ranges and be able to pool their resources together to form viable organisations that would com-

pete with overseas manufacturers.

"The Nigerian manufacturer has the advantage of learning from local raw materials sources and the protection given to his products through import restrictions" he said.

He urged organisations with foreign connections to use them to borrow or buy technology, adding that the only guaranteed method of technology transfer was through the repatriation of qualified Nigerians who must be given the right tools to produce desirable results.

Rear Admiral Aikhomu said that Nigeria could not run a successful basic health care scheme and guarantee health for all its citizens by 2000 AD if, "our drug acquisition leans on overseas manufacturers and the availability of foreign exchange."

He urged research institutes to conduct more investigations into useful herbs for local drug manufacture, adding that the results should lead to actual drug manufacture rather than good reading materials for medical journals. (NAN)

/13104

CSO: 3400/305

OBA/ONITSHA AIRFIELD BEGINS SERVICE IN ANAMBRA

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 5 Mar 87 p 16

[Text]

THE first trial landing and air-lifting operation at the new Oba/Onitsha Airfield has been successfully launched. The mini aircraft, Dornier Nigeria 5N ARF, which first flew into the air-strip from Lagos earlier in the day, later air-lifted back to Enugu, the military governor, Group Captain Sampson Emeka Omeruah, and his entourage who had arrived Oba to witness the historic maiden landing.

A 25-minute hitch-free flight brought the Dornier to a smooth touch-down at Enugu Airport.

The military governor who was impressed by the stage of development at the air-strip, implored people who had earlier made pledges to the airport fund to match their promises with action so that the lofty dreams of the airport would be finally realised. He said it was time for concrete action, not mere words and pledges. This, he pointed out, was the only way to make the miracle of Oba-Onitsha Airport a reality.

Governor Emeka Omeruah assured the people of the state that whatever contribution they make to support the airport fund, would be judiciously used in the construction and development of the airport.

In his own speech, the Ezeokpoko of Oba, Igwe P.C. Ezenwa, said that what had remained a dream all the years, had, indeed, come true.

Chief Ezenwa who redeemed his N10,000 pledge to the airport fund, on the spot, said he was moved by the "great gift" the Governor brought to the state and the Oba community.

Other donors on the occasion, included Chief Ifejika, N5,000; Chief R.A. Ezeonwuka, N5,000 and Chief C. Okoli who, on behalf of a Netherland aviation company donated N15,000.

In a brief remark, the chairman, Board of Trustees of the Airport Fund, Chief Charles A. Modebe, thanked the military governor for turning their 25-year-old clamour for an airport into a reality. Chief Modebe said the airport would, no doubt, redouble commercial life of the Oba/Onitsha community.

A member of the Task Force on Airports Construction, Mr Osakwe, in his speech promised that, come next independence celebration, bigger planes would be landing at the air-field.

Justice Obumneme Onwuamaegbu of the Airport Trustee Fund, called upon the people to lend their support to the final realisation of the dream.

Justice Onwuamaegbu said that it was not only important that people should redeem their pledges but that those who had not made any, should come forward to make their own and redeem them.

Governor Omeruah later told our correspondent that although work at the airfield was not advanced, the landing of the aircraft would give a filip to construction effort at the air-strip.

He declared: "The landing of the Dornier aircraft has further demonstrated, in clear terms, our determination to see this project through. Everyone has now seen that we really mean business".

ANC REPRESENTATIVE CALLS FOR TIGHTER SECURITY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Mar 87 p 3

[Text] THE African National Congress (ANC) chief representative in Nigeria, Mr. Victor Maltou has called on the Federal Government to beef-up tight security around ANC location and its officials, because according to him, the existing security arrangement was loose.

Speaking at a press conference in Lagos yesterday to mark the South African Trade Union Day, the ANC representative said the personal safety of ANC officials was the responsibility of the Federal Government.

He stated that tight security measure for ANC was imperative in view of the recent threat by racist South Africa to attack Nigeria.

Mr. Maltou recalled how the ANC office in Stockholm, Sweden was bombed by unknown persons and called for more security for ANC officials in the country.

He also said the South African people would take revenge if a black activist, Theresa Ramashamola, sentenced to death by the racist minority white government in Pretoria was killed.

The ANC chief representative said Theresa was the first woman to be condemned to death.

He said the only sin of Theresa was that she was born black and loved life and freedom.

Mr. Maltou called on the world community to demand the unconditional release of Theresa, adding that "no more shall our people be murdered with impunity".

He said in South Africa, the working people were more united than ever before and called on the world to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against Pretoria, boycott Shell Oil Company for its sordid role of oiling the apartheid machinery and demand unconditional release of Nelson Mandela, and other political prisoners.

The ANC chief representative also said the South African people were demanding the lifting of the state of emergency, release of the 30,000 emergency detainees and the withdrawal of soldiers from schools and townships.

Asked why there was no elaborate programme other than the press conference to mark the South African Trade Union Day in Nigeria, Mr. Maltou said the ANC lacked funds, adding that the Federal Government's earlier promise of ten million Naira to aid frontline states had not yet been fulfilled.

/13104

CSO: 3400/305

35 YEAR SERVICE SET FOR CIVIL SERVANTS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 25 Feb 87 pp 1, 3

[Article by Chris Obinagwam]

[Text]

ALL officers in the Federal Civil Service who have served for 35 years have been directed to retire.

The directive was contained in a circular issued last week by the head of the service, Alhaji Adamu Fika.

Such officers should proceed on three months pre-retirement leave with effect from next month, the circular says.

However, officers who had given notices of retirement prior to the issuance of the circular were excluded.

According to the circular, dated February 17, officers with accumulated leave should be allowed to enjoy such leave while those on contract should be allowed to complete the period of their contracts.

It states "Section 22 (1) of the Pensions Act reads

in conjunction with Table B of Schedule 1 of that Act entitles an employee on pensionable employment in the public sector, of right, to maximum pension of 70 per cent highest pensionable emolument earned by him at any time during the course of his service.

"It should be emphasised that an officer who has served for 35 years is not obliged to retire on that count alone but under the Act, service in excess of 35 years is not pension earning."

"Having regard to this fact and the prevailing economic situation in the country, government considers it expedient to invoke Section 4 (2) of the Pensions Act, Number 102 of 1979 in respect of officers who have served for more than 35 years."

It, however, says that "In exceptional cases, an

affected officer may be allowed to continue in the service on the strong recommendations of his permanent secretary/head of department provided such an officer is still below compulsory retirement age of 60 years."

The circular, titled "Retirement of officers under Section 4 (2) of the Pensions Act", was copied to the principal secretary State House, Secretary to the Federal Military Government, the Inspector-General of Police and all permanent secretaries and heads of extra-ministerial departments.

The Daily Times investigation at the Federal Secretariat, Lagos, revealed that most of those to be affected by the order were recently promoted by the Federal Public Service Commission.

/9317

CSO: 3400/299

RESTRICTIONS ON CIVIL SERVANT STUDY LEAVE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Feb 87 pp 1, 3

[Article by Suleiman Dangana]

[Text]

PUBLIC officers on study leave without pay lasting for more than one academic year will now have to resign their appointments.

A circular from the office of the Head of the Civil Service of the Federation dated January 13, and signed by Malam Zubairu Kazaure for head of the civil service, said there was no valid reason to reserve vacancies for officers.

The circular warned that no officers should be nominated to proceed on courses merely to improve their academic qualifications unless such courses were relevant to the training needs of the service.

According to the circular, nomination for courses should be initiated strictly by the appropriate ministries or departments or in the case of accounting officers, by the public service department of the office of the head of civil service of the federation and the treasury department.

The nomination should also take into account the seniority of the officers concerned and identified training needs of the

ministry or department.

The circular also said every application should be supported by evidence of admission, adding that officers nominated for any type of training should have their appointment in the services confirmed and proof of such confirmation submitted.

This condition however, does not affect officers on scholarship.

In addition, each sponsoring agency should furnish proof of availability of fund on study leave with pay.

It directed that no officer on study leave should be paid normal salary unless the proposed course of study was in the approved programme of the relevant ministry and could not be taken as in-service training.

The circular said all conditions enumerated in respect of in-service training also applied to courses on technical assistance, adding that the course must be such that government would not be required to pay estacode allowance.

The circular supercedes all previous circulars on training.

/9317

CSO: 3400/298

PETROLEUM MINISTER DISCUSSES OIL RESERVES, MARKETING

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Feb 87 pp 1, 3

[Text]

ALHAJI Rilwanu Lukman, Minister of Petroleum Resources, has said explorations by Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) led to the discovery of one billion barrels of oil reserves.

In addition, he said, NNPC currently markets 70 per cent of total oil production in the country and its activities accounted for 20 per cent of Nigeria's gross domestic products (GNP).

In a speech read by the permanent secretary in the ministry, Mr. Prince Chikelu on "NNPC Day" at the Kaduna International Trade Fair yesterday, Alhaji Rilwanu said it had become imperative to move in the direction of using oil as a "vehicle of our industrial take-off" by engaging in further down-stream activities which would enable us provide raw materials locally for

home industries and gradually our export base."

Also briefing newsmen at the Nigerian Mining Corporation (NMC) pavillion, Mr. Davou T. Pwajok, NMC General Manager said the corporation would start commercial mining of gold in Ilesha, Oyo State before the end of this year.

He said other gold reserves in commercial quantity had been found in Sokoto and Niger states.

He said NMC had seven clay product plants and eight stone quarries.

He said the corporation was going to increase tin production and would explore for lead, zinc as well as drilling for rock salt and other minerals that Nigeria had hitherto imported.

He said Nigeria was exploring for uranium along with other foreign technical partners.

/9317

CSO: 3400/298

DOMESTIC CRUDE OIL CONSUMPTION FIGURES

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 23 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by Ndu Ughamadu]

[Text]

NIGERIA consumes 255,000 barrels of crude oil daily which are processed at the country's three refineries located at Port-Harcourt, Warri, Kaduna and some offshore ones.

The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) sector co-ordinator, Pipelines and Products Marketing, Dr. P. I. Amenechi, said this in Lagos last week at an exclusive interview with the Business Times.

Dr. Amenechi who was a refinery manager for eight years, stressed that the volume (255,000bd) which he said was not much, was the major cause of scarcity of petroleum products like petrol or kerosene whenever a refinery is shut down for repairs or tanker drivers go on strike.

This is because at the inception of the 18 oil depots located in different parts of the country, it was envisaged that in case of a refinery being shut down or otherwise, these depots could hold stocks that would last for at least 45 days.

However, this is not the situation now because of the limited volume of crude being refined both locally and offshore. Before Nigeria started using OPEC quota of 1.3 million barrels a day (mbd) which is now 1.238mbd, 324,000 barrels of crude oil were consumed for the same purpose.

The sector co-ordinator stressed that refineries by their nature were expected to be shut down for about two weeks each year for maintenance purposes adding that whenever this was done in the country shortages would result because of limited quantity of crude being set aside for local consumption adding that excess hardly comes out for stockbuilding at the depots.

Dr. Amenechi emphasised that NNPC had been

making presentations to the Federal Government on the need to increase the volume of crude being refined for local consumption stressing that it would continue with the request until concrete answer was received.

The co-ordinator said that NNPC pays \$20.58 to the Federal Government for each barrel of crude oil it sold to the refineries in the country and that to be refined offshore for local consumption.

The Port Harcourt Refinery has a capacity for 60,000 barrels of oil daily, Warri 100,000 barrels and Kaduna 100,000 barrels.

However, in December 1986, Kaduna Refinery was expanded by 10 per cent bringing the current capacity to 110,000 barrels. This has been completed.

Warri Refinery is presently undergoing 25 per cent expansion to 125,000 barrels a day and a major over haul. Besides, the execution of the construction of a fourth refinery at Port Harcourt with an installed capacity of 150,000 barrels a day is being vigorously implemented.

/13104

CSO: 3400/305

SFEM: LOW MARKET DEMAND THREATENS BUSINESS CLOSURES

Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 22 Feb 87 pp 1, 17

[Article by Momodu Yakubu and Osaka Okorie]

[Text]

MANUFACTURING companies in various parts of the Federation are now facing bleak prospects and some are gradually winding up their operations not for lack of raw materials but because not many people could afford SFEM prices.

The low demand for their products is caused by high prices and unfavourable competition faced from imported finished goods. Under this austere climate most companies are now either folding up their production departments completely or operating at a ridiculously low capacity, investigations during the week revealed.

The increase in prices of finished products is due to the increase in the prices of the raw material components caused by the SFEM the general manager of Associated Battery Manufacturers Mr. Rajan Roy, said.

"We have to reduce our production rate and embark on aggressive marketing strategy", Mr. Roy added.

He pointed out that the closure of Peugeot and Volkswagen assembly plants has affected their original equipment market which accounted for over 25 per cent of their market demand for their products.

The replacement market, that is, supply to general market has also been seriously affected because most people have no money to buy new batteries.

Also affecting the demand of the locally manufactured battery is the liberal import tariff of battery.

While local manufacturers of automobile battery pay an excise duty of 5 per cent on finished product plus 20 per cent on imported raw component, bringing the total duty to 25 per cent, the imported batteries attract only a duty of 25 per cent.

The dumping strategy of countries from the Eastern world coupled with their lust to earn hard currency made them to subsidize their companies who engage in export business he said.

According to Mr. P. M. Howells, the Factory Manager of Ovaltine West Africa Ltd. "The problem is not peculiar to our company. It is universal.

"Distributors seem to find it more and more difficult to market consumer goods effectively these days because of the fall in the purchasing power of the average Nigerian.

They therefore seem to have no alternative than to reduce their rate of consumption as a result of the prevailing bad market, thereby forcing companies to resort to the operation of "skeletal" services for survival."

Mr. Ayo Davies, a distributor with the

Nigerian Bottling Company Ltd. said that the department stores are now filled with crates of soft drinks."

It was gathered that about 95 per cent of companies visited operate at about one third of their installed capacities.

The remaining five per cent companies are operating to retain old goodwill.

Cocoa Industries, makers of Vitalo Food Drinks has suspended products until the market condition improves.

Alhaji Haruna Madaki, the managing director of Nasco Investments Ltd. Kano said that he closed the poultry and dairy sections of his holdings in November last year because it was becoming increasingly difficult for him to subsidise over-head costs of the section with monetary proceeds coming from other departments.

"You see, it costs the average of 25 kobo to produce a single chicken egg. But when you sell such eggs at 28 kobo each, distributors would then sell them at 30 kobo per egg.

"But consumers refused to buy them, claiming that they should be sold at 20 kobo each. I had no

alternative than to stop the department from producing more unmarketable products".

Primary producers are not the only ones stuck with this problem. Secondary producers who in one way or the other are connected with the production of these products also suffer the same fate.

One of such companies, Industrial Cartons Co. Ltd, makers of packaging cartons for Liver Brothers and other companies, the story has even worse.

A top management personnel who preferred anonymity said that the dwindling market fortunes of their customers was giving them a lot of concern.

"Our company used to work in full force to beat orders when Liver Brothers used to sell about ten-million cartons of Omo blue detergents per month.

"But the story is now different because they now struggle without success to sell a few thousands a month.

"I am afraid we might be forced to fold up if things continue like this."

The commercial manager of Metal Box Company Ltd. Mr. Bankole said that the old constraint of lack of raw materials has been

succeeded by the inability of producers to market their finished goods.

Metal Box Packaging, Ogba produce cans for packaging consumer and industrial products.

According to Mr. Bankole "If the demand for our customers' products fall a decline in packaging requirements follows".

However, it was his candid opinion that if all manufacturers and distributors could agree on a reduced profit margin, goods could reach the market place at reasonable prices.

Speaking on the issue, the chairman Ikeja branch of Manufacturers Association of Nigeria Chief G. O. Olukoya, said that the association was aware that companies within the branch had demand problems.

According to him all companies within Ikeja-MAN had their warehouses stocked full with finished products.

Equally the secretariat is aware that most companies now operate at ridiculously low capacity and some had closed down completely, he said.

Chief Olukoya attributed this unfavourable demand situation to defective government plans.

According to him, the Federal Government has effectively stimulated the supply side of the economy by the introduction of SFEM and had done nothing with the demand side.

"The SFEM is a good thing we all agreed, but the increase in prices resulting from the unequal exchange rates which have now brought about higher price adjustment was never contemplated upon," Chief Olukoya noted.

"Unless the government do something to stimulate demand by salary increase, nothing can be done by the industries," Chief Olukoya added.

Peugeot, Volkswagen etc cannot sell their products because their prices are just outside the reach of Nigerians.

To stimulate demand, the government either have to increase salaries and benefits or formulate policies conducive to our demand situation.

Chief Olukoya saw the Federal Government campaign on refusing to buy expensive goods as anti-industrialisation.

The high cost of goods is not caused by the companies but by the government.

/13104

CSO: 3400/303

AJAOKUTA STEEL COMPANY: UNITS READY FOR COMMISSIONING

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 22 Feb 87 p 12

[Article by Samuel Owolabi]

[Text]

THREE major units estimated at about N150 million are now ready for commissioning at the nation's multi-billion Naira Ajaokuta Steel Company Limited, in Kwara State.

They are the billet mill, repair shops and captive Power Plant, all of which were grouped under the first phase of an impending two-phased flat sheet steel project, in the company.

Sunday Triumph findings at Ajaokuta revealed that the billets mill is to be commissioned between March and April this year while the Repair Shops and Captive Plants are slated for commissioning between April and June also this year.

Sources at the Steel Complex revealed that when in full operation by the year 1989, the Billets Mill would put a stop to the present importation of billets into the country and thereby save the na-

tion about N1.5 billion annually in Foreign Exchange.

Similarly, the operations of the Repair shops would facilitate the manufacture of spare parts along with the broad specification of the plant and equipment, while the captive power plant would operate 110 mega-watts of electricity daily.

Describing the supply capacity as more than what would be required by the Steel plants, our sources explained that the power supply surplus would be passed on to NEPA to boost its power distribution network.

Meanwhile, a 15 member special inter-ministerial committee has visited Ajaokuta to assess the completed work on the major units of the Steel Company to explore the need for starting off work on the second phase which comprises the flat sheets pro-

ject, estimated at N2.5 billion.

Led by Mr. M.A. Adeyanju, the Secretary for Steel, members of the Committee expressed satisfaction with all the major input materials in the manufacture of durable goods such as cars, household goods and appliances, agricultural implements and the canned containers among others.

The Committee members who were drawn from the Federal Ministries of National Planning, Mines, Power and Steel; Works and Housing; Finance; Justice and Defence were conducted round by the Steel Company's General Manager, Mallam Magaji Muhammad Inuwa.

According to Mallam Magaji the Steel Company at present employs

6,000 Nigerians with no expatriate staff on its pay roll.

1986 COMMODITIES: IMPORT, EXPORT STATISTICS

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 23 Feb 87 p 24

[Article by Babtunde Akerele]

[Text] **T**HE value of Nigeria's merchandise trade amounted to N5,394.5 million as at the end of May 1986, latest statistical figures sourced from the Federal Office of Statistics had shown.

This represented N2,440.4 million or 31.1 per cent drop in the trade value of N7834.9 million recorded in 1985 and N415.3 million or 7.1 per cent decrease when compared with N5809.8 million recorded in 1984.

The decline in total trade during the period under review resulted from a decrease in imports and exports. After the imports had witnessed a sharp decline of 24.5 per cent from N2,967.9 million at the end of May 1985 to N2,241.5 million in 1986, the value of exports nosedived from N4,867.0 million to N3153.0 million or 35.2 per cent during the same period.

Trade surplus of N911.5 million was recorded at the end of May 1986 as against a surplus of N1859.1 million in 1985. This represented a corresponding decrease of N987.6 million or 108.3 per cent.

Further investigation revealed that the import of commodities decreased

from N2967.9 million to N2241.5 million in the first five months of 1986.

The highlight of the imports were as follows — Machinery and transport equipment recorded the highest spending with N1040.7 million in 1985 while the 1986 figure was N1055.0 million, this represented a marginal increase of N14.3 million or 47.1 per cent. The importation of machinery and transport equipment in May 1986 dropped from N3.8 million to N183.0 million it recorded in May 1985.

The minimum imports of N5.9 million were recorded as unclassified commodities from Jan — May 1985. The corresponding months of 1986 recorded a decrease of N3.8 million with May 1985 having N3.7 million while N2 million was recorded for 1986.

Records on other imports were on Food and live animals which recorded a sharp decrease of N306.2 million in the months under review as compared to the N514.0 recorded in Jan — May 1985. Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials had N28.1 million in 1985 and N15.4 million in 1986, while

manufactured goods (classified chiefly as materials) recorded a sharp decrease from N668.0 million in Jan-May 1985 to N422.5 million in 1986.

The total export value of commodities also decreased from N4867.0 million in 1985 to N3153.0 million in 1986. Food and live animal in contrast increased from N82.5 million in 1985 to N114.2 million in 1986.

This represented 3.6 per cent increase.

The highest export were recorded in mineral fuels lubricants and related materials. In 1985 N4735.7 million was recorded while 1986 ended with N2,946.1 million.

In contrast N0.2 million was recorded for exports of chemicals as the lowest in 1986 while N0.7 million was for 1985. Other areas of export trade were crude materials inedible except fuels which recorded 0.8 per cent increase or N23.9

million in 1986 as against N3.5 million in 1985, from Jan -- May 1986, unclassified commodities recorded a sharp increase of N31.1 million or 42.9 per cent over the N36.1 million recorded during the same period in 1985.

Information sourced from the Federal office of statistics further revealed that imports from Western European countries accounted for 66.9 per cent of total Nigeria's imports; and imports from American countries accounted for 12.1 per cent during the first five months of 1986; while Eastern European and Asian Countries accounted for 7.4 per cent and 11.7 per cent respectively.

During the same period Western Europe accounted for 59.4 per cent of the nation's export while American countries absorbed 3.57 per cent. African countries had a share of 4.3 per cent.

/13104
CSO: 3400/304

RICE: SMUGGLING FORCES PRICES DOWN

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Feb 87 pp 1, 3

[Article by Omafume Amurun]

[Text]

MASSIVE smuggling of rice into the country through the borders has brought down the price by over 50 per cent.

Investigations by *New Nigerian* revealed that the 50 kilogram bag of rice which was selling for 180 Naira about two months ago now sells for about 100 Naira.

The rice, mainly from Thailand, is smuggled into the country through Idi-Iroko, Seme and neighbouring border villages.

The *New Nigerian* was told that a bag of 50 kilogram of rice is bought for about 70 Naira in a neighbouring country and transported by motor-cycles through bush paths to the border. The motor-cyclists charged the smugglers between two and five Naira per bag.

The rice is then transported by public transport vehicles for a fee of between two and five Naira per bag into the hinterland.

It was gathered that the Department of Customs and

Excise was finding it difficult to control the smuggling because it could not differentiate between Nigerian par-boiled rice and Thailand rice.

Most of the rice from these border towns are discharged along the Agege Motor Road, Oshodi, at Mushin bus stop and at various points on the Badagry expressway.

While the reporter was interviewing some traders at Bolade bus stop near Oshodi, a Leyland model commercial vehicle with registration number OG 3917 EB stopped there and discharged some bags of rice and other food stuffs.

The *New Nigerian* was told by some traders that because of the presence of smuggled rice in the market the demand for locally grown rice had fallen drastically.

A trader at the Alaba market who gave his name as Mr. B. Obi said Thailand rice was more profitable to them adding that most of them did not trade in locally grown rice any longer.

/9317

CSO: 3400/299

KADUNA POLY TECHNIC RESEARCH DEVELOPMENTS, PROJECTS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 24 Feb 87 p 3

[Text]

THE Kaduna Polytechnic has started a research work on local dyeing to improve standards and rescue the age-long system from collapse.

The institution's rector, Alhaji Yusuf Aboki, said this in a speech to mark its 18th convocation over the week-end.

The Department of Textile Technology in the polytechnic would handle the research.

He said that the Standards Organisation of Nigeria (SON) was using the facilities in the department to test and grade textile materials produced in the country.

Alhaji Aboki listed

discoveries or inventions made in the institution.

- The development of refined palm kernel oil for use as substitution raw material by a Lagos-based firm for use in the manufacture of cosmetic.

- The design and fabrication of laboratory model, very low level frequency equipment for the receiving and transmission of signals in mineral exploration work.

- The designing of a parabolic solar collector for generating steam for rural areas.

- The designing of an automatic bottling machine for a Kaduna-based food and drinks company.

The development of punch plant capable of doubling the speed of crop sowing by peasant farmers.

The rector called on the Federal Government to re-introduce matching grants to state-owned polytechnics and especially more funding for the polytechnic by its owner states.

Kaduna State Governor Abubakar Umar said in a speech that the theory of transfer of technology "is totally inconceivable unrealistic and retrogressive."

The governor said that the only way out was for the engineers and other gifted Nigerians to develop indigenous technology to meet national aspiration.

Col. Umar argued that Japan, India, China and Brazil did not rely on the transfer of technology before reaching their present status.

/9317

CSO: 3400/298

CORPORATION BEGINS MILITARY UNIFORM PRODUCTION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Feb 87 pp 1, 3

[Text] THE Defence Industries Corporation of Nigeria (DICON) has been mandated to work out modalities for the production of the country's military uniforms locally, the Quartermaster General of the Nigerian Army, Brigadier Sunday Ifere, said on Thursday in Lagos.

Brigadier Ifere told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that the new move was part of the measures to cut down on the importation of uniforms for its personnel.

Brigadier Ifere explained that the ordnance workshops in the country were currently being re-activated to take part in the proposed mass production of army uniforms.

He said the DICON would soon start manufacturing ammunition and other ordnance materials.

Brigadier Ifere said the army would welcome genuine and patriotic indigenous investors in the production of ordnance equipment for the army, noting that response in the past was not favourable.

He said the private investors were demanding preferential treatment by "asking for unrealistic terms".

On the present move to give the soldiers better accommodation, Brigadier Ifere said about 3000 make-shift houses (batches) in various military locations in the country would be demolished this year and replaced with bungalows.

He said 1,000 new bungalows were built last year to replace equal units of such make-shift houses in the military locations in the country.

Brigadier Ifere, however, said five to 10 per cent of officers and men of the army were still living outside the barracks in urban areas due to security requirements in those areas.

He also said valuation of property lettings for army personnel all over the country had been harmonised to eliminate "discrepancies and authenticate claimants for easy payment of rents."

/13104

CSO: 3400/305

PAPER SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT URANIUM EXPLORATION PROJECTS

Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 2 Mar 87 p 1

[Editorial]

A SECTION of the Nigerian media has set in motion a vicious campaign aimed at putting pressure on the Federal Government, albeit the Nigerian Mining Corporation to abandon prospecting for Uranium in Gombe area of Bauchi State.

The group's bone of contention is why should the search continue inspite of the fact that N25 million had so far been expended in the last six years without much success.

Based on this, the group want the government to halt exploration activity in the area forthwith to avoid incurring unnecessary financial loss.

We refuse to believe that there is any basis for this campaign of calumny against this very important project which is capable of catapulting the country into economic as well as political prominence.

It is on record that studies carried out had showed the existence of varieties of radioactive minerals such as Uranium, Thorium and Potassium in Borno, Bauchi and Gongola areas.

The most recent of these tests, which was done in 1984 through aerial survey had indeed confirmed the presence of these radioactive minerals.

We are all aware that by its nature, prospecting for minerals, the world over, takes several years to yield results. So why should Gombe be an exception?

For the benefit of those who may not be aware, Uranium is a vital mineral used in the manufacture of nuclear and other strategic weapons.

Therefore, we believe that consideration for a project of this nature must not be quantified in terms of Naira and kobo.

In the case of the Gombe project, a close look could perhaps explain why it is taking so long to get results. One, the minerals are not on the surface, but deep in the ground. As prospecting is done only during the dry season, it will definitely take sometime to get any result.

Again, we have to appreciate that Nigerian Mining Corporation is the only company prospecting for minerals in the area.

Due to security considerations, it is not advisable to allow multinational companies to participate in the exploration activities.

The Triumph strongly feels that the search for Uranium in Gombe area is not a fruitless exercise and must therefore continue.

Moreover, since the Nigerian Mining Corporation is a limited liability company and has not yet been declared a drain-pipe, it must be allowed to determine where to invest its financial and material resources.

If it considers the Gombe project a good investment, why should organs that are not involved directly or indirectly say no? The corporation could certainly do without the unsolicited advise of these over-zealous patriots.

/13104

CSO: 3400/305

STATES REGISTER COMMERCIALLY VIABLE GOLD DEPOSITS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 7 Mar 87 p 1

[Text]

GOLD has now been found in commercial quantities in Oyo, Niger, Kwara, Kaduna and Sokoto states.

Confirming this to the Daily Times in an interview in Jos, the deputy general manager of the Nigerian Mining Corporation (NMC), Alhaji Abdul Dikko Gidado, said applications for supply of the precious metal were now pouring into the NMC from various companies and individuals for dealership status.

Already, he said, large quantities of gold concentrate had been produced and stockpiled and would have to be refined into pure gold before they are sold.

Alhaji Abdul said that at the moment, the NMC was waiting for gold refining equipment which had been ordered from abroad to enable refining process begin.

He said that after the gold had been refined in bars, the NMC would then be in a position to supply the buyers according to Federal Government directives.

Alhaji Abdul further said that the NMC has this year identified three areas of priority in its mining activities.

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

YOUTH GROUP ON ANC PLEDGE FULFILLMENT--The Youth Solidarity on South Africa and Namibia (YUSSAN) has called on the Federal Government to hasten action on the disbursement of the outstanding N1 billion annual pledge Nigeria made to the African National Congress--(ANC) mission in Nigeria. The movement said that it was disheartening to note that Nigeria being one of the foremost antiapartheid countries in Africa, could not meet her financial pledge to the ANC, whose bureau in Nigeria is today broke. It said that it was ironical for the Nigerian Government to back-pedal on its pledge to the ANC in particular, and the struggle for genuine liberation of the African continent. [Text]
[Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 4 Mar 87 p 16] /13104

SFEM DEALERS URGE NEW BIDDING METHOD--Banks operating on the Second-tier Foreign Exchange Market are not satisfied with the method currently being used to determine exchange rates. They instead want the Central Bank to introduce the "Dutch auction system" considered capable of stemming the continued decline of the naira, a reliable banking source said yesterday in Lagos. The source told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that most of the banks were getting increasingly worried about the "prohibitive" exchange rates on the market and have suggested to the Central Bank the introduction of the "Dutch system" under which banks would be made to buy foreign exchange at the rate they quoted. While admitting that it would require the maturity of banks to operate, the source said that the system would quickly lead to an acceptable and realistic exchange rate for the country. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 27 Feb 87 p 1] /13104

IMO AIRPORT PROGRESS--The Imo Airport project which was initiated by the Imo State Government is now being tackled with zeal. The government of the state set the machinery in motion when an Airport Appeal Fund Committee under the chairmanship of Colonel A.K. Adisa, came into being. Contributions from individual donors and those of communities and other groups and associations as at end of last year, came to about N10 million Naira. Although this figures has not met the required target, more donations are yet pouring in to the coffers of the fund. The task force on the construction of the Imo Airport under the distinguished chairmanship of Chief Evan Enwerem, a former Chairman of the Nigerian Airports Authority, has already gone into proper construction on the project. A reputable firm that specialised in the construction of such projects I.G. Industrial Construction, Nigeria Limited has been engaged. At the moment, the terminal building construction is on the

the stage of its last floor, the Fire Service Station near the completion, the runway with its loading aprons is being tackled. The control tower is at the foundation level. [Text] [Kaduna THE NIGERIAN in English 23 Feb 87 p 27] /13104

INDUSTRIAL COURTS JURISDICTIONS APPROVED--Minister of Employment, Labour and Productivity, Brigadier Ike Nwachukwu has said the Federal Government has approved that the jurisdictions of the Industrial Arbitration Panel (IAP) and the National Industrial Court (NIC) be expanded so that the two can adjudicate in intra and inter-union disputes. Speaking at the National Labour Advisory Council (NLAC) meeting in Lagos, Brigadier Nwachukwu said the two courts have also been empowered to enforce their judgments. Before now, the two labour courts have no legal power to adjudicate in intra and inter-union disputes. Recently, the government dissolved the leadership of the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers (NUPENG) and that of National Union of Hotel and Personal Services (NUPHS) because of a protracted leadership crisis which has engulfed the unions for four years running. Brigadier Nwachukwu also said the trade disputes decree was being suitably amended to give effect to the two decisions. He urged the conference to examine closely, the trade dispute act which he said workers complain to have given the employer an upper hand. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Feb 87 p 9] /13104

CSO: 3400307

BRIEFS

NEW PARTY, GOVERNMENT POST--A statement from Secretary General of the SRSP Challe Mohamed Siad Barre's office has disclosed that to promote the smooth running of party and government machinery, the post of assistant secretary general has been created. The statement adds that Challe 'Abd al-Qadir Haji Mohamed, hitherto chairman of the party bureau for social affairs, has been appointed to the post. [Text] [Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 9 Mar 87 EA] /12624

CSO: 3400/273

AGREEMENT WITH INDONESIA TO INTENSIFY RELATIONS

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 5 Mar 87 p 1

[Article by Habib Halahala]

[Test]

Jakarta, Wednesday.

TANZANIA and Indonesia have agreed to jointly explore new areas of co-operation as well as intensify the existing bilateral relations.

The agreement was concluded at the end of official discussions between ministers of the two countries on economic co-operation and trade between the two countries.

The two countries have agreed to increase trade in agricultural and manufactured products such as cloves, textiles, cement and iron sheets.

Tanzania and Indonesia have also agreed to exchange experiences through training and technical assistance in irrigation and water development, construction of low cost housing including the use of clay bricks, small and cottage industry and artificial rain making for agriculture.

Other areas of co-operation will include education and training.

The Tanzania delegation at the talks was headed by the Zanzibar Minister for Trade and Industry, Ndugu Salmín Amour, and the Indonesian delegation was led by the Minister for Trade, Mr. Rachmat Saleh.

Ndugu Amour told the delegates that the main aim of President Mwinyi's visit to Jakarta was to consolidate the existing relations between Indonesia and Tanzania and exchange views and experiences on various areas of co-operation.

He pointed out that "Tanzania wants to expand her trade with Indonesia through selling more products, particularly cloves and purchasing various products from Indonesia...."

Indonesia has indicated willingness to sell to Tanzania products such as cement, iron sheets and textiles, and has also shown interest to buy cotton from Tanzania and is considering joint ventures in cotton growing.

Mr. Saleh told Ndugu Amour that his country was also willing to share her experiences in artificial rain making and irrigation to increase production of food and cash crops in the agricultural sector.

Meanwhile, President Mwinyi who is on his second day of a state visit to Jakarta, today laid a wreath at the Wisma Negara for the national heroes cemetery at Kalibata. He also visited the Nusantara aircraft industries at Bandung in West Java.

His wife, Mama Sitti, who is accompanying the President in his Far East trip, today visited the Jakarta recreation park at Taman Impian Jaya Ancol.

President Mwinyi tomorrow morning leaves Jakarta for Medan, North Sumatra.

President Suharto of Indonesia has, meanwhile, declared that his country will continue supporting the African states in their struggle to eliminate colonial legacy, especially in Namibia and the apartheid policy of the South African racist regime.

President Suharto was speaking at a state banquet he hosted in honour of President Mwinyi last night.

He told the delegates who attended the state dinner at the State Palace in Jakarta; "In-

donesia has never hesitated to support every struggle against colonialism, aggression and intervention against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a country".

Regarding the relations between Tanzania and Indonesia, President Suharto appealed for the promotion of co-operation between the two countries which he said, would greatly benefit the peoples of the two states to exchange experiences and to learn more from each other.

"We have made progress in promoting the relations between our two nations, and countries, especially in the political and economic fields", he said. Such friendship and co-operation had grown and developed on the basis of common principles, he added.

/9317

CSO: 3400/270

SWEDEN, NORWAY TO ASSIST IN IMPROVING DAR ES SALAAM PORT

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 9 Feb 87 p 1

[Text]

SWEDEN and Norway will give Tanzania a total of one billion/- to improve the cargo handling capacity of the Dar es Salaam Port, the Swedish Ambassador to Tanzania Ndugu Per Jodahl, has said.

Ndugu Jodahl told *Shihata* in Dar es Salaam in an interview at the weekend that the assistance was intended to improve the port to enable it handle more goods for the Frontline and other southern African states in the wake of South Africa's economic blockade.

The Swedish Minister for Development Co-operation, Ndugu Lena Hjelm-Wallen, who arrives in Dar es Salaam next Sunday for a five-day visit, will be one of the signatories of the aid agreement, according to the Ambassador.

Last year, President Mwinyi offered the port to landlocked Southern African countries in the wake of economic sanctions against the racist regime in Pretoria.

Dar es Salaam Port, a gateway for Eastern and Central Africa, handles import and export cargo for Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire, Malawi, Uganda and Zambia.

During the visit, the Swedish Minister will visit regions to inspect Swedish-aided projects and hold talks with senior government officials.

Among issues to be discussed include forestry, education and small scale industries run by the Small Industries Development Organisation to be financed by Sweden, the Ambassador said.

She will also hold talks with several ministers to see how Sweden can support the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) launched last July.

The Swedish Ambassador also said a renowned Swedish novelist and author, Per Wastberg, will visit Tanzania next month.

Wastberg, who wrote several books on the liberation struggle in Southern Africa, is expected

to tour several regions and hold talks with government officials.

The Ambassador said his visit is intended to see how he can help to acquaint the Swedish people with information on the liberation struggle waged in Southern Africa.

Meanwhile, the Deputy Minister for Communication and Works, Ndugu Arcado Ntagazwa, has called on workers of the Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA) to work hard to assist countries using the Port of Dar es Salaam.

Ndugu Ntagazwa made the call at the weekend at a reception to bid farewell to former THA General Manager Peter Bakilana and welcoming the new General Manager, Athu.nani Janguo.

The Deputy Minister appealed to the workers to do away with pilferage and work toward helping the landlocked countries, particularly at this time of economic sanctions against South Africa.

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CSO: 3400/270

FINNISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY PLEDGES AID

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 17 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by Pudenciana Temba]

[Text] Finland will inject 4.2bn/- (380 million kronors) into projects undertaken by the Finnish International Development Agency (FINIDA) in Tanzania under a three year programme of financial assistance starting in 1989.

This was said by FINIDA Deputy Director T. Kaaria who was leading a seven-man delegation to the Finnish-Tanzania annual consultation talks held at Treasury in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

He said the move was aimed at supporting Tanzania's Economy Recovery Programme launched by President Mwinyi in July last year.

In allocating the assistance, he said, priority had been given to projects also funded by UNDP, UNICEF, the Africa Development Bank (ADB) and other UN organs aiding development countries.

The Tanzania delegation to the two-day consultation is headed by the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs

and Planning, Ndugu Gilman Rutihinda.

The meeting, being held in camera, will discuss, among other things the forestry industry, water development, mining, and the Tanzania Tractor Manufacturing Company (TRAMA).

According to the talks programme, the Tanzania pharmaceutical Industries, the Dar es Salaam University's Department of Geology, and School of Dentistry, Dar es Salaam Harbour Rehabilitation Project and the Uyole Agricultural centre will also be discussed

/13104

CSO: 3400/312

PRESIDENT CAMPAIGNS FOR REAWAKENING OF SELF-RELIANCE

Government Alone Cannot Meet Needs

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 11 Feb 87 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Mwinyi has stressed the re-awakening of self-reliance efforts. He called on the people to do more for themselves than wait for the Government to do things for them.

He was congratulating Songwe Division residents where he laid the foundation stone for a co-operative godown being built by efforts of the people, who have made 200,000 bricks, worth 700,000/-.

The people will also participate fully in the construction work. The godown will greatly ease storage problems in the areas which is prominent in cotton production.

He said the country vast as it is needed a lot of resources for development but the government alone could not satisfy these development needs. "If we wait for the government to do everything, very little will be done," he cautioned.

The concept of people exerting more of their own efforts to solve local bottlenecks was revolutionary and should be enhanced, he said.

This has been the theme of the President throughout his tour of this region now on his fifth day and taking him to Kyela district today.

He urged the residents while participating in the construction of the godown to learn from the building experts so that they could apply them in building more large facilities.

When ready the godown would be capable of storing 1500

tonnes of crops or 700 tonnes cotton.

Plans for a cotton ginnery were also on the drawing board, the President was told by the Mbeya Co-operative Union officials supervising the godown's construction.

Earlier at Songwe village in Mbozi District President Mwirvi called for farmers mobilisation to intensify use of animal power so as to simplify labour.

He urged the use of animal power not only in planting but also in weeding and other farm chores.

Co-operative farmers in the village showed the President a big farm cultivated by oxen-drawn ploughs. The village has 20 oxen for the job.

The President called on the villagers to teach primary school children to use animal power to ease the labour process.

President Mwinyi has also continued to receive the people's contributions in aid of Mozambique fighting against the MNR bandits.

At Songwe village, he received 15 bags of maize while Njelenje villagers gave him 10 bags and 2,000/- cash.

Songwe Division in Chunya District gave 13 cows, four sheep, four goats and six bags of "serena" for the same cause.

President Mwinyi has been reminding the people of the need to continue helping the people of Mozambique in their war against the South African-backed bandits.

He also visited Mwambani hospital in Chunya District which he opened in 1972 when he was the then Minister for Health.

The hospital is run by Dutch missionaries in collaboration with the government. He also opened a dispensary at Makongolosi village.

Addressing a mass rally at Chunya later, President Mwinyi called on residents to plant 20 trees per person to avoid desertification.

He said indiscriminate tree felling might bring the danger of the district turning into a desert in the near future.

He also called on them to practise modern farming to increase food and cash crop production. He said it was a shame for the nation with its vast land to beg for food.

Chunya residents contributed 211,152/60, 11 head of cattle three goats, seven bags of *serena* and one bag of maize to help Mozambique fight MNR bandits.

The residents appealed to the Government to provide them with power, water and other facilities to enhance their production activities.

Due to transmission difficulties, it was incorrectly reported in yesterday's issue of the *Daily News* that 40 tonnes of maize per hectare were being produced at the Itaka National Service Camp in Mbozi District. The camp produces 40 bags and not tonnes per hectare.

WASHIRIKA To Give Up Subsidy

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 18 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by John Wayule]

[Text] The Co-operative Union of Tanzania (WASHIRIKA), as an apex organisation, this July starts operating without subsidy from the Party, the WASHIRIKA Secretary-General, Ndugu David Holella, has said.

"Beginning this July, we will stop asking for subsidy from the Party. We will operate within our own limits", Ndugu Holella said at an annual WASHIRIKA get-together in Dar es Salaam on Monday.

He said his organisation was now capable of "standing on our own feet" and would use available funds to run its projects.

Another mass organization which is operating without subsidy from the Party is the Union of Tanzania Workers (JUWATA).

Ndugu Holella commended WASHIRIKA employees for production and services given last year. He urged them to work harder this year, especially that the organisation would not be asking for more subsidy.

He expressed hope that co-operative unions which were entering their fourth year of operation this year would continue working hard to generate more funds.

There are 26 regional co-operative unions on the Mainland and three on the Isles. The unions took off in 1984.

He said WASHIRIKA would now strive to motivate peasants to produce more food and cash crops. Therefore all WASHIRIKA employees should perform their duties diligently.

"For this reason, we have to educate the peasants on modern farming and livestock keeping", Ndugu Holella explained.

Ndugu Holella said efforts would have to be doubled to strengthen primary societies because by strengthening them, co-operative unions would also be consolidated.

All departments were being improved, he added.

"It is my hope that if we implement this, efficiency and productivity will be realised", the Secretary-General said.

Ndugu Holella later presented a retiring staff member, Mzee Rajab Ambali, with 6,000/-. He has worked with WASHIRIKA for 15 years.

Two workers, Ndugu Ali Hassan and Ndugu Harun George were each presented with a radio set.

Editorial Urges Self-Help

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 10 Feb 87 p 1

[Text]

THE President has declared this year as "Year for Self-Reliance," and appealed to the people to revive the Arusha spirit in order to speed up development and indeed add a nail to the "poverty coffin."

We have always advocated that the people should not wait for the government to do things for them, because the truth is people are never developed but develop themselves. Thus no matter how committed our Government might be in its efforts to better the lot of its citizenry, it does not have the means to do so.

It would be thus cheating ourselves if we are to sit back and wait for the Government to bring development to us. The needs of our people are many — they need better houses, good schools, roads, godowns and vehicles for transportation. They need clean water and health services closer to them.

But Tanzania being what it is — a big sleeping giant with an almost undeveloped network of communication — cannot be expected to attain uniform development. It will very much depend on the people and

their awareness and need for development.

It is in this light that the people of Ileje District in Mbeya Region have decided to bring change in their lives through self-help schemes, Ileje, a very new district — hardly ten years since it was carved out from Rungwe District — has shown a very commendable example.

The district, according to reports, is determined to end its isolation by building all weather roads, improve crop storage by building godowns in villages and construct dispensary and school buildings.

According to reports from the district, out of 523 teachers, only 41 are not properly housed. This is indeed a tremendous achievement for there are older districts which do not have adequate teachers' quarters.

The cry of "falling education standards" has been heard afar and the Ministry of Education has come up with a programme to raise them. These include the upgrading of teachers by raising their academic ability, introduction of short subject courses and provision of adequate teaching materials and equipment.

Indeed, all these cannot be done overnight as the number of children presently attending schools outruns available resources. But the Ministry has asked parents to help solve some of the constraints that are within their reach. These include building of class rooms, stores, teachers' houses and workshops.

Parents have also to provide other needs for their children such as exercise books, pens and pencils.

Ileje has shown the example of what is to be done. For it is not enough to blame our Government that it has failed to provide this and that without our own involvement.

President Mwinyi has demonstrated physically how to go about it. He took part in the Dar es Salaam pothole filling campaign last month. He also took part in the Party's fund raising walk in Dodoma last year.

Indeed, the President by declaring 1987 the year for Self-Reliance, is challenging us all that we can solve many of our problems if we organise ourselves and spend our energies constructively. It can be done, let each one of us play his/her part.

/13104

CSO: 3400/313

RESULTS OF ZANZIBAR LOCAL ELECTION REPORTED

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 11 Feb 87 pp 1, 3

[Text]

A 38-YEAR old marine electrical engineer, Maulid Haji Mjaka, has been declared the first elected Mayor of the Zanzibar Municipality after scooping 68.5 per cent of the votes in the local government elections which ended in Zanzibar on Sunday.

His opponent, incumbent Shariff Haji Khatib, polled 31.5 percent after he received 5,295 votes, *Shihata* reported.

Announcing the results yesterday the Zanzibar Director of Elections, Ndugu Salim Mzee Ali, said Ndugu Mjaka had polled 11,514 votes.

The Director told newsmen that 18,705 people out of 32,329 who had registered, voted in the election of the Mayor while 1,893 votes were spoilt.

Wete Town Council elected Ndugu Ahmed Seif Hamad as its chairman. He scooped 1,055 votes against his opponent, Ndugu Juma Maalim Vuai, who polled 496 votes. Ndugu Hamad's votes represent a victory of 68 per cent.

The Chairman of Chake Chake Town Council is Ndugu Mohammed Salim Ali who polled 843 votes. This represented 55.7 per cent against co-aspirant Mzee Juma Seif who got 671 votes.

The Chairman of Mkoani Town Council is Ndugu Ali Omar Makame who polled 323 votes, beating his opponent, Ndugu Mohammed Juma Khamis who received 178 votes. Ndugu Makame won by 64.5 per cent.

Mkunazini constituent government will have Ndugu Salum S. Mohammed as its councillor after receiving 508 votes against Ndugu Baraka M. Shamte who got 294 votes.

Malindi will have Ndugu Abdalla S. Magwa as its councillor after he got 557 votes against Ndugu Himid O. Khamis who polled 529 votes.

Kikwajuni's councillor is Ndugu Juma A. Rajab who polled 537 votes against Ndugu Khamis M. Haji who received 482 votes.

Following are the elected councillors for different constituencies with their votes in brackets.

Ndugu Rashid Zam Ali (566) for Mlandege constituency after beating Ndugu Himid R. Juma (486); Ndugu Abdallah H. Mohammed (827) against Ndugu Seif S. Mchenga (568) for Rahaleo constituency; and Ndugu Said A. Kificho (579) against Ndugu Abassi M. Juma (264) for Makadara constituency.

Kwahani constituency has Ndugu Mohammed Mussa Seif Mkobani as its councillor after he was elected unopposed.

The councillor for Mikunguni is Ndugu Asakheri S. Ussi (805) who had beaten Ndugu Bakari K. Hilika (492) while the councillor for Jang'ombe is Ndugu Iddi Omari Iddi (927) who won against his opponent, Ndugu Said Abdalla (752).

The councillor for Magomeni is Ndugu Khamis M. Pwani (775) against Ndugu Hamza M. Ali

(516); Amaani constituency will now have Ndugu Ali Haji Abdallah (1,145) after he beat Ndugu Mkubwa Haji (601); and the councillor for Kwamtipura is Ndugu Seif F. Mussa (917) against Ndugu Kombo Said (700) while for Mweru-bemakumbi the new councillor is Ndugu Juma K. Haji (1,038) against Ndugu Masoud Suleiman (921).

In Zanzibar West District, the councillor for Mfenesini constituency is Ndugu Ali Haji Yussuf (929) who scored against his opponent, Ndugu Mjumbe Msuri Mjumbe (916); Mwera constituency has Ndugu Said Kassim Faki (1,074) against Ndugu Shija Othman Shija (566) while Dimani constituency will have Ndugu Thalaba Fadhili Khatib (1,341) against Ndugu Mwanamvua Mfaume Hassan (550).

Zanzibar Central District's constituency of Chwaka has Ndugu Salum Mohammed Salum as its councillor after he polled 1,241 votes against his opponent, Ndugu Shafi Hassan Juma who polled 829.

Koani constituent councillor in the same district is Ndugu Said Mohammed Hassan (1,094) against Ndugu Suleiman Hussein Ali (886), while Uzini constituency has Ndugu Fatma Ali Vuai (1,238) against Ndugu Ali Othman Ali (704).

Zanzibar South District has Ndugu Ameir Pandu Ameir (1,582) as the councillor of Muyuni after beating his opponent, Ndugu Juma Msellem Issa

who received 883 votes, while Makunduchi will have Ndugu Ameir Simai Pope (1,141) as the councillor against Ndugu Mwita Masemo Makungu (933).

Zanzibar North 'A' District has the following councillors for the various constituencies: Mkwajuni — Ndugu Haji Ahmed Haji (836) against Ndugu Mlekwa Hamad Silima (526); Turubatu — Ndugu Omar Haji Mwadini (1,312) against Ndugu Mkopi Haji Juma (785); Matemwe Ndugu Juma Vuai Mshamba (1,204) against Ndugu Ali Haji Ali (713); Nungwi — Ndugu Haji Ali Haji (1,333) against Ndugu Simai Koma Ame (1,040); and Chaani Ndugu Haji Shauri Haji (1,244) against Ndugu Khamis Sharif Khamis (852).

For Zanzibar North 'B' District Ndugu Mussa Sleyyum Said (704) is the councillor of Bumbwini after beating his opponent Ndugu Ali Faki Ali (347) and Kitope constituency has Ndugu Ali Yussuf Juma (1,057) against Ndugu Yussuf Machano Yussuf (872) while Donge constituency has Ndugu Haji Machano Juma (1,211) against Ndugu Lulu Hussein Othman (900).

In Mkoani District, Mkanyageni constituency will have Ndugu Omar Makame Haji (904) as its councillor against Ndugu Makame Pandu Makame (680); Mtambile constituency has Ndugu Omar Ali Saleh (1,234) against Ndugu Hamdu Hassan Bakari (462); Kiwani constituency has Ndugu Mussa Juma Omar (1,424) against Ndugu Mohammed Othman Faki (637); and Chambani constituency has Ndugu Mohammed Saleh Juma (1,014) against Ndugu Mohammed Maalim Omar (508).

In Chake Chake District, Vittingo constituency has Ndugu Ali Juma Khamis (777) against Ndugu Juma Mbarouk Haji (661); Wawi constituent councillor is Ndugu Said Khamis Said (592) against Ndugu Mkubwa Salim Saleh (418) while Chonga constituency has Ndugu Shaib Said Ali (704) against Ndugu Salim Rashid Mbarouk (470).

Ziwani constituency has Ndugu Ali Mohammed Juma (809) against Ndugu Ali Abdalla Abdulrahman (451), and Kilindi constituency has Ndugu Hassan Kaduwara Hassan (928) against Ndugu Suleiman Abdulrahman Salum (471).

In Wete District, Pandani constituency has Ndugu Suleiman Nassor Suleiman (559) against Ndugu Mkubwa Abdalla Ali (433); Ole constituency has Ndugu Abdalla Juma Ali (995) against Ndugu Suleiman Hamad Hassan (621); Gando constituent councillor is Ndugu Iddi Hamad Iddi (928) against Ndugu Fatma Zahor Omar (398).

Kojani — Ndugu Ali Omar Ali (805) against Ndugu Hamad Othman Hamad (233); Mtambwe — Ndugu Masoud

Othman Bakari (647) against Ndugu Amour Salum Khamis (540); and Utaani — Ndugu Juma Hamad Haji (779) against Ndugu Rajab Suleiman Amran (282).

In Micheweni District, Wingwi constituency has Ndugu Hamad Mbarouk Ali (1,045) against Ndugu Sharif Kombo Dadi (787); Micheweni — Ndugu Hassan Hamad Maalim (1,206) against Ndugu Hamad Masoud Hamad (1,194); and Konde — Ndugu Miraji Ramadhan Hariri (1,176) against Ndugu Khamis Hamad Mussa (335).

This is the first time for Zanzibaris to elect their local governments following an Act which establishes local government authorities last year.

/13104

CSO: 3400/312

SPECIAL CONSTABULARY POLICE CADRE TO BE INTRODUCED

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 3 Mar 87 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Text]

THE Government will introduce a special constabulary police cadre and expand people's militia training to combat crime.

The measure, which will also include the assignment of senior police officers at regional, district and ward levels, is also aimed at monitoring the security situation in the areas for the purpose of deterring infiltration by foreign agents.

The Deputy Minister for Home Affairs, Ndugu Hamad Rashid Mohamed, has said that destabilisation of the Frontline States by the South African regime calls for tightened national security and hence the new measures.

He told Party and Government leaders in Zanzibar Urban district here yesterday that in both cases, there was need to mobilise popular support.

However, he said, vigilance against foreign agents and the war against crime should be carried out simultaneously because criminals could easily be used for the infiltration of Boer agents.

He told the leaders that the move by the Government called for full co-operation between cell leaders and the police officers to be assigned at the grassroot level.

The Deputy Minister further explained that the proposed

special constabulary cadre would draw its manpower from the ranks of the people's militia.

He said these would not be full time police employees. The force would instruct them on the police operational code, and would provide them with decent uniform and allowances.

He assured the leaders that the combing-up exercise for criminals and foreign agents would be conducted in a manner that law abiding citizens and non-citizens would not be bothered or harassed.

The Deputy Minister, currently touring security installations under his Ministry on the Isles, also assured the leaders that information to the police regarding criminal activities volunteered by the public would be treated in total confidence.

The district leaders had earlier blamed the police for disclosing the identity of those giving them information on criminals and that there was "too much corruption in the Force".

"The new moves to eliminate crime can only succeed if the police is cleared of a few corrupt elements", the leaders stressed.

They also asked the Government to ensure that people with criminal records were not allowed to join the people's militia or the constabulary force.

/9317

CSO: 3400/270

PARASTATALS TO GET MORE FREEDOM, TO BE MORE ACCOUNTABLE

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 6 Feb 87 p 1

[Text]

THE GOVERNMENT is seriously thinking of allowing public corporations more freedom to run their affairs to make them more accountable.

This was said here by President Mwinyi during a ceremony to lay the foundation stone for the Tunduma National Bank of Commerce (NBC) Branch yesterday.

He said this would lessen interference by government officials who might not necessarily have the expertise to guide the institutions.

He said if the institutions were freer to carry out their programmes, the Government would hold them accountable when things went wrong.

Currently, public institutions have to refer to parent ministries on whatever little decisions they want to make on their activities.

The President said the concept of accountability, if properly used, would bear positive results in the country's public affairs.

He said the Government was in the process of initiating discussions on the modalities of ensuring greater accountability among public institutions to be implemented in the near future.

Earlier, the President told crop purchasing and financial institutions to make early and proper assessment of the expected crop in the coming season to ensure smooth purchasing.

He said last season was a difficult one in terms of crop pur-

chases because of wrong assessment on the expected harvests.

President Mwinyi said this was especially so in cotton purchases.

He also called on the purchasing institutions to make proper use of the cash advances for crop purchases. He noted that some institutions had failed to account for the money, making it difficult for the bank to give more advances.

The President reminded the institutions of the need to observe strict the regulations governing credit advanced by banks.

He also called on the NBC to speed up construction of its buildings for branches throughout the country, saying that construction of some of the buildings were taking too long making it a burden in terms of escalation of costs.

The President cited the NBC Bunda branch in Mara Region, which has been under construction for a long time.

He directed that where the contractors were found to be negligent, corrective measures should be taken according to the law. If there were loopholes in the laws governing contracts, these should be plugged.

On arrival at Tunduma, a township straddling the Tanzania/Zambia border, President Mwinyi visited the Customs house and was briefed on the operations by Customs and Immigration officials.

Meanwhile, President Mwinyi

has called on Tanzanians to continue material contributions to help Mozambique in her fight against MNR banditry.

Addressing a public rally at Vwawa yesterday evening, he reiterated that Tanzania's independence remained incomplete while Mozambicans continued to suffer from the South African-backed bandits.

He acknowledged the contributions made so far to fight the acts of sabotage and atrocities in Mozambique.

Mbozi residents contributed 300,000/- and one cow to Mozambique. The President had earlier received contributions of 21,630/- from Itaka National Service Camp and 50,000/- from the Nafco farm at Magamba.

At Itaka, the President called on the armed forces to help in the efforts to increase food production in the country.

He asked them to use the same spirit of dedication and sense of purpose which led to the defeat of Idd Amin in 1979 to rid the country of the current food shortages.

"Let us not be reduced to beggars before super powers when the country can satisfy our own food needs," he said.

He hailed the National Service for being able to produce 40 tonnes of maize per hectare.

He asked the peasants to strike a balance between production of cash and food crops. He also pledged to Mbozi District residents to ensure adequate and timely delivery of farm inputs, to ensure increased production.

The President begins a tour of Chunya District today.

TAZARA RAILWAY REPORTEDLY NEEDS ALMOST \$180 MILLION

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 14 Feb 87 p 1

[Text]

A TOTAL of more than nine billion/- (179,628,000 US dollars), is needed by the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) in emergency traffic aid requirements of the land locked East, Central and Southern African states.

The requirements, presented at the second TAZARA donors meeting in Dar es Salaam yesterday cover wide ranging areas that need emergency assistance necessitated by the diversion of cargo from South African ports to the Dar es Salaam Port.

As a necessary consequence, TAZARA has to cope with the new situation of increased traffic volume from and to the land locked countries in the sub-region. *Shihata* reported.

This situation has been brought about following the intensification of the liberation struggle in South Africa and Namibia and the call by the international community for the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the Boer regime in Pretoria.

Major emergency requirements include acquisition of 27 diesel electric locomotives costing about 2.7 billion/- (64 million dollars), 1,050 wagons worth 3.15 billion/- (63 million dollars). The repowering of 58 DFH locomotives to cost 1.8 billion/- (37.41 million dollars) and the rehabilitation of diesel electric locomotives 1004 and 1006

Apart from the supply of spare parts for workshops, locomotives, wagons and other facilities, the funds will also be used for rehabilitating 150 wagons, purchasing motor trolleys, cranes, vehicles for road transportation of materials and staff, conveyors for loading and off-loading grains and fertilisers, earth-moving equipment and Bailey bridges to be used in emergencies.

Analysing TAZARA's capacity, the proposals showed that the Authority had a spare capacity of 1.4 million tonnes of cargo annually, which could be utilised by the landlocked states out of its 2.5 million tonnes annual capacity. The rest was being utilised by Tanzania and Zambia.

For TAZARA to utilise the spare capacity to the fullest extent possible, it would require an injection of additional locomotives and wagons.

However, before these are acquired, emergency measures need to be taken to strengthen the capability for repair and maintenance of locomotives and rolling stock in TAZARA workshops.

Opening the two day meeting, the TAZARA Board Chairman, Ndugu N.E. Nyoni, said TAZARA had assumed a difficult role in the economies of the East, Central and Southern Africa sub-region.

He said the world was well aware that the present state of

affairs was such that TAZARA had to bear the responsibility to salvage the economies of the group through providing improved transport facilities.

Ndugu Nyoni, who is also the Permanent Secretary in Zambia's Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications, said many independent Southern African states were dependent on the doubtful route through South African ports for their imports and exports.

He said South Africa, faced with economic sanctions, was desperate.

'With the looming sanctions, the Boer regime has already started imposing its own sanctions against Zimbabwe when it refused Zimbabwean goods passing through its ports' Ndugu Nyoni said.

Following such acts of retaliation, Nyoni said the independent states in Southern Africa would entirely depend on TAZARA for transportation of its imports and exports.

As such, he said, projects which were planned to be implemented in the next ten years have to be advanced and implemented in the next 18 months.

The meeting, being attended by representatives from the African Development Bank, CIDA, EEC, Australia, USAID, the Federal Republic of Germany, NORAD, Finnida and France, is expected to end today.

/13104

CSO: 3400/312

HERALD CRITICIZES U.S. PLANS FOR ZAIRE AIR BASE

MB201137 Harare THE HERALD in English 11 Mar 87 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. and Africa"]

[Text] Recently the new ambassador of the United States to Zimbabwe, Mr James Rawlings, spoke positively on Zimbabwe-American relations and said these were on the mend. This is good news indeed especially coming in the wake of the suspension of aid to Zimbabwe by the U.S. on the grounds that Harare was criticizing U.S. policies in Southern Africa.

Judging by the declarations of the Zimbabwe Government since 1980, it has been the policy of the Prime Minister, Cde [Comrade] Mugabe, to strive for good relations between all states irrespective of their size or wealth, on the basis of mutual respect.

Genuine differences of opinion, between genuine and mutually respectful states do not have to result in antagonistic contradictions. It is only when, in essence, the intentions of the one towards the other undermine the other's basis of existence that irreconcilable contradictions can arise.

The issue of South Africa, that is, the removal of the apartheid regime and the independence of Namibia, are matters of life and death not only for the people of South Africa and Namibia but for the people of the entire region in particular and of the whole continent of Africa in general.

Nay, if we take into account the verdict of the United Nations of which the U.S. is a founder member, that apartheid as a system of government is a crime against humanity, then the apartheid regime takes on another dimension and the social system being practised in South Africa becomes a matter of life and death not only for the continent of Africa, but for the rest of humanity, as nazism and fascism were.

Yesterday when the whole of humanity rose up in arms against Hitler's Third Reich, the allies' primary preoccupation was not with who was a communist and who was not, they were only concerned with Hitler and his friends -- the rest were allies.

Hence the single issue that is bound to keep disturbing relations between Zimbabwe and the U.S. is the fact that not only does Washington peddle softly towards the Pretoria regime but that the U.S. aids and arms the UNITA bandits which are Pretoria's tools of destabilization in the region.

This tends to undermine the veracity of claims that Washington is opposed to "armed struggle" in the region and leaves the door wide open for concluding that Washington is opposed only to the "armed struggle" of those opposed to apartheid while encouraging the armed struggle of those who are friendly towards the apartheid regime.

This cannot be defined as a genuine difference of opinion between mutually respectful states on the means of solving the South African crisis. It leads to antagonistic contradictions.

The news that came out in February that Washington intended opening a military base in Zaire blatantly undermines U.S. claims of peaceful designs in the region.

The airbase which would "possibly be for our use if needed," as the U.S. charge d'affaires to Zimbabwe, Mr Ed Fugit, recently said in Harare, has been correctly described by the president of SWAPO, Cde Sam Nujoma, as a threat to the Frontline States.

When he died, in the as yet unexplained plane crash over South Africa, Cde Samora Machel, was returning from a meeting with the Zairean leader, Mr Mobutu Sese Seko, where the latter was requested not to collaborate with the UNITA bandits.

The presence of a U.S. military base in Zaire which can be at the disposal of UNITA does not augur well for U.S.-African relations.

/12624

CSO: 3400/286

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

DROUGHT IN SAVE--A severe drought has affected the Save Valley. This was disclosed by the district administrator for Chipinge, Comrade (Chris Chingosho). Comrade (Chingosho) told the Zimbabwe Information Service about the need to sink 200 more bore holes in the area. The district administrator also called upon the Cold Storage Commission to purchase cattle in the area before the situation deteriorates. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 20 Mar 87 MB] /12624

CSO: 3400/286

MINISTER PREDICTS ANC DEFEAT, UNITA VICTORY

MB200538 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2210 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Cape Town, 19 Mar (SAPA)--The UNITA leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, would be in power in Angola within the next ten years, while the ANC would no longer be a factor in South Africa by that time, the minister of national health and population development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said here tonight.

Asked at an election meeting for his vision of South Africa in ten years time, he said it would be a place of stability and a prosperous Christian democracy.

"By that time we will have worked out a situation with our black fellow citizens where they participate in decision making on matters of common ground but where the community life of each group is run by their own department or ministers council," Dr van Niekerk told about 80 people.

Within ten years South Africa would be the generator of economic growth for sub-Saharan Africa and would provide food and medical care for neighboring countries, "Because they can't provide it for themselves."

"By that stage Angola will be governed by Dr Savimbi. The ANC and SWAPO will no longer have bases in Angola."

Earlier Dr van Niekerk, a former administrator-general of SWA/Namibia, said that SWAPO was in effect no longer a factor in the territory. He said SWA/Namibia was one of three countries worldwide where anti-revolutionaries had won revolutionary struggles. He was sure Dr Savimbi and UNITA "will not lose Angola for us."

"So also the National Party will not lose to the ANC. No-one will prescribe to us from outside."

He said it was futile to negotiate with revolutionaries because they had no power to negotiate and make decisions as these had to come from the powers that were manipulating them.

Dr Van Niekerk, who was speaking in support of the NP candidate in Durbanville, Mr Frik van Deventer, said the self-determination of whites a promise in the NP election manifesto had already been put into effect. [sentence as received] "The white Ministers Council as it is composed today is already busy carrying out the self-determination right of whites."

For the first time in history there was only one minister caring specifically for white welfare, one for white local authorities, another for white schools and several for white farming.

"Whatever system is devised for black political participation, the white ministers council will look after the interests of whites," Dr van Niekerk said.

Questioned about forced removals, and asked for an assurance that there would be no more, and that residents of Woodstock in Cape Town would not have to move, he said forced removals had been stopped. "They have been halted but we must always remember we also said that urbanization must be orderly."

He asked the questioner if he thought that the Corssroads squatter camp was an example of orderly urbanization and then answered himself: "The answer must be no. It is not orderly urbanization. It is not even urbanization." Urbanization required orderly street layout, sanitation and running water.

Of Woodstock he said he was sure the department concerned would investigate the matter and do the best for the residents.

Referring to the government's "population development" program, he said that one of the faults that had been made in the past was not to allow white capital to be used for industrial development of the homelands. This had been a fault of the former prime minister, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd and this had resulted in there being not enough industrial development in the homelands.

Earlier, Dr Van Niekerk referred to United States sanctions against South Africa and said it was the "greatest hypocrisy I have seen" that one of the prerequisites for lifting the sanctions was the scrapping of the population Registration Act.

The United States required every citizen to have his race stated on his birth certificate, he said, and in the state of Louisiana people with more than 1/32nd of black blood were classified black.

"We will not bow before foreign pressure. We withstood them at the beginning of the century when we were just a small handful of boers. "Now it's not just a question of Mausers. They won't attack us so easily."

/12624

CSO: 3400/284

CP, HNP, NP ON TRANSVAAL PROSPECTS

MB210748 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Report on separate interviews with the leader of the HNP, Jaap Maris; Minister of Manpower Piet du Plessis, NP MP for Lydenburg, Connie Mulder, CP representative; and National Education Minister F.W. de Klerk, leader of the NP in the Transvaal, by Riaan Nel, Jannie Botes, Freek Robinson, and unidentified reporter, on the "Network" program presented by Friedl Hansen: video recorded passages in quotation marks]

[Text] [Hansen] Our election feature tonight focuses on the role of the CP and the HNP in the election campaign in the Transvaal. Members of our political staff discussed this issue with representatives of these two parties and the NP.

[Nel] "Mr Marais, what is the significance of the inability of the two right-wing parties to reach an election agreement? How will this affect the chances of the NP in the Transvaal?

[Marais] "This will, I think, influence the chances of the NP very favorably, obviously, in the first place, the NP will not have to fight a strong campaign to the right, and it can then concentrate on the left. Then, too, if our two parties fight each other, it affects right-wing politics negatively and provides a kind of bonus to the NP. In addition, I think, the NP could then possibly win 30 seats, which it would otherwise have lost if the two parties cooperated. So, it is in the interests of the NP that the HNP and CP do not reach agreement.

[Nel] "What are the HNP's chances in the Transvaal?

[Marais] "If we could reach a cooperation agreement, then it is possible that we could win 10 to 15 seats for the HNP. If we do not reach agreement, then I believe we could win 3 seats.

[Nel] "On what election issues are you going to fight the NP in the coming election?

[Marais] "We will fight the NP on every important election issue: international relations, economic relations, and race relations in this country. As far as international relations are concerned, we believe

South Africa must stand much more firmly as a sovereign state, and not be inclined to accept the constructive involvement of the United States. We must not behave as though we were a U.S. colony. We must also use our strongest weapons -- our strategic minerals -- much more effectively. As for economic relations, our policy is one of stability and economic justice in South Africa. We believe the present constitutional system must be dismantled so that we return to a basis of separate development, leading to a territorial separation in which every national group, every race group, can develop its own constitutional structures."

[Reporter] "Mr du Plessis, in your view, what will be the effect for the NP of the inability of the two right-wing parties to reach an election pact?"

[du Plessis] "Well, I think it illustrates the inability of those two leaders to give leadership. It confirms the NP's view that the right-wing radical splinter parties are not concerned about issues but about personalities and positions of leaders, what posts they can get, and how they can get into parliament. Even if these right-wing splinter parties united, it would still not have a significant influence on the election results in the country.

[Reporter] "What are the chances of the NP in the Transvaal, specifically in the far northern Transvaal?"

[du Plessis] "Let me confine my remarks to the northern Transvaal, where I am chairman of the northern Transvaal region. We have seven constituencies there, of which four are held by the NP and three by the CP, and in the old provincial council the CP held five seats and the NP two. In the 1983 referendum the No vote was in the majority. I believe we have a surprise for the CP in the northern Transvaal though, because we are definitely going to win some of their seats for the NP. We have a fighting spirit and a determination to win back those seats which belonged to our party.

[Reporter] "What is going to be the NP's strategy against the right-wing parties?"

[du Plessis] "We are fighting positively for a better South Africa for all its people, so that we can have stability, progress, peace, and order for all. But you know, we are also fighting against the rest of the world -- against the communist forces, who want to destroy the existing order in South Africa. As for our stand against radical parties, whether they be of the right or the left, we believe the left stands for surrender. The right-wing radical splinter parties' whole policy of rigid racism, discrimination, and so on will increase racial tension in the country. It will bedevil race relations. It will heighten the revolutionary climate in the country and lead to revolution."

[Botes] "Dr Mulder, the right-wing parties are still struggling to get together in this election. Surely this only improves the chances of the NP?"

[Mulder] "The fact that the right-wing parties are having a bit of a problem finding each other must of course benefit the NP. I can, however, say that at present discussions are under way, fruitful discussions, and I am optimistic that we will reach an agreement, and then the NP will realize it has to deal with a strong, united right-wing front, which will provide them with a powerful opposition, and gives a good account of itself.

[Botes] "Dr Mulder, how do you see the chances of the CP in the Transvaal?"

[Mulder] "You are asking me to be a prophet. That's not easy. Of course, the Transvaal is the strongest base of the CP. I can also say I don't think there has been such an open election for the past 40 or 50 years, and I don't think there is a single safe seat in the whole country. But to us, the most important thing to us, who do all the walking and canvassing, is that we can give the assurance that the CP is going to do better than anything we have so far read in newspaper forecasts or opinion polls.

[Botes] "What is the basic stance of the CP, as opposed to that of other political parties in the country?"

[Mulder] "As far as the parties to the left of us, we are quite clear. The government believes that South Africa is a unitary state. Second, all those three parties believe that all of us -- black, white, brown, and yellow -- are citizens, equal citizens, in a single unitary state. Third, they believe that all must be given an equal vote. The CP is opposed to this. We say South Africa is a subcontinent, and not a unitary state, just like western Europe. This subcontinent must eventually be divided into its 13 constituent nations and states. Then there will be a white state, in which only whites are citizens. Then one can care for one's own citizens, economically, in employment, in every field, because then one will have a duty only to one's own citizens. You will not owe anything to all the other thousands that have been loaded onto you. That is the basic difference between ourselves and the NP."

[Robinson] "Mr de Klerk, what is your experience up to now of the opposition from the right-wing parties opposing the NP in the Transvaal?"

[De Klerk] "Well, it manifests itself on various levels. Firstly, I find that the quality of their propaganda is not so good, in the sense that it is often not based on all the facts or it is based on the manipulation of facts. I tried this evening to show how the whole issue centering around the white taxpayers' money is distorted and creates the wrong impressions among voters. I think their propaganda can often be condemned. With regard to their style, it seems that there is no end, even in a general election campaign, to the style of disrupting meetings.

[Robinson] "Can you briefly indicate what is the NP's chances in the event of a HNP-CP agreement, and in the case that they do not reach an agreement?

[De Klerk] "I never focused my hopes, in the Transvaal or in the rest of the country, on a division among them. No, I think it might make a difference, here and there, in a marginal constituency. In the National Party we are working for real full majorities in the highest possible number of constituencies.

[Robinson] "What is, briefly, your standpoint about the police directions of the two right-wing parties?

[De Klerk] "If one analyzes their policy, then it appears as if they are failing totally, while admitting among themselves through their spokesman that millions of people from various population groups, including millions of blacks, will be present in a so-called white South Africa. But they fail completely to suggest a way of providing for those people politically. They are still clinging to a formula which, if it could have worked could have provided a solution. We ourselves tried to get that formula to work -- the exercising of rights by blacks not where they were living, but in another state, in a different territory, where decisions were made but which did not affect the lives of those blacks living there. We found that we will have to give blacks rights in the places where they live, in such a manner that it does not lead to the domination of one group over others."

/12624

CSO: 3400/284

MINISTER ON SEPARATE SCHOOLS, GROUP AREAS ACT

Group Areas Act in Force

MB210540 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Text] The minister in the office of the state president responsible for administration and broadcasting services, Mr. Alwyn Schlebusch, says the government is adhering to its principle of separate schools and residential areas for all population groups. Mr Schlebusch said at Bethlehem that the Group Areas Act remained in force, although members of other population groups often moved into dwellings in white residential areas because of a shortage of housing in their own areas.

Affirms 'Credibility' of Act

MB212051 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Text] The minister of administration and broadcasting services in the office of the state president, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, says that the fact that the Group Areas Act is being contravened in certain areas does not mean that the government is moving away from the act. In answer to a question at a public meeting in Bethlehem last night, Mr Schlebusch said the credibility of the act could not be doubted. The minister also referred to the proposed state council.

[Begin Schlebusch recording, in Afrikaans] We cannot spell out the function of the state council. But the state council can be a legally structured body which could possibly be an umbrella organization through which executive power of legislative power could be coordinated and it will become parliament. It is still too early to tell precisely what the state council encompasses, but we feel it could be developed toward a state council where this could be adapted seriously and constructively. The primary purpose for this election is that we do not have the mandate from the electorate and is to ask you to give us that mandate to continue with this. [end recording]

/12624

CSO: 3400/284

PRISON SERVICE SAYS CHILDREN TREATED WELL

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 27 Feb-5 Mar 87 p 3

[Text] SA PRISONS SERVICE has complained to the *Weekly Mail* about a report that appeared in last week's edition, headlined "Two-year-old spent eight months in cells".

The Chief Liaison Officer of SA Prisons Service, Brigadier EC van Zyl, wrote: "In the said article it is implied that Richard Geelbooi was malnourished and became ill due to the wrong diet and negligence on the part of the warders.

"It is stated that his mother reported his illness to the warders but that he was admitted to hospital only after all the women protested furiously.

"These facts are incorrect as the baby was seen by a doctor regularly, and was weighed during every consultation.

"He was admitted to the Livingston Hospital on 7 July 1986 for a duration of seven days and was treated for diarrhoea. During her incarceration, his mother did not complain about either his medical treatment or his nutrition.

"When his mother was released from prison, he weighed 15kg — a normal weight for children between one and three years old. In fact he weighed 7kg more than when his mother was incarcerated.

"With reference to the incarceration of babies with their mothers, it must be stated clearly that it is the policy of the SA Prisons Service to admit to prison with female prisoners their infants who are wholly or partially dependent on breast-feeding and to accommodate them at state expense for as long as it is considered essential.

"Prisoners, as well as babies, are medically examined by a physician as soon as possible after admission and as often as is necessary thereafter. A record is kept of each consultation and all prescribed treatment.

"Prison nurses routinely record children's weight and are in daily contact with the younger children, helping the mothers with their care. Any problems of a medical or nutritional nature they notice are referred to the prison doctor.

"Dietary scales are revised on a continual basis by Prisons Service dieticians in order to ensure the maintenance of the minimum requirements with regard to nutritional values as laid down by amongst others the World Health Organisation. This is also the case with the dietary scales for babies and infants.

/13104

CSO: 3400/302

MINISTER LISTS OVERCROWDED PRISONS

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 6-12 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] OVER 2 200 babies were imprisoned with their mothers last year, according to Kobie Coetsee, the Minister of Prisons.

Giving written answers to parliamentary questions yesterday, Coetsee drew a picture of South African prisons that included overcrowding of over 200 percent in some prisons.

And thousands of children and babies are among those in custody.

The average daily prison population last year was 114 220, more than 30 000 over the "accommodation figure" of 84 383.

The most overcrowded prisons were Groepunt Medium Security in the PWV area, with 224 percent overpopulation, and Pollsmoor Prison, with 99 percent overpopulation.

Coetsee said the prisons were overcrowded "in the sense that the norm was exceeded". However, overcrowding of prisons was a relative concept and was not an

"unmanageable phenomenon".

The situation at prisons with a temporary above-average influx of admissions was alleviated by transferring prisoners to jails with lower occupation levels, he said.

Other overpopulated prisons included Caledon (93 percent), Victor Verster Medium B (97,5), Calvinia (97,6), Van Rhysdorp (91,9) and Pietermaritzburg Medium B (96,5).

In answer to another question, Coetsee said 2 280 children, of whom 1 880 were black, were held with their mothers last year.

At December 31, there were 196 babies in custody.

Prison regulations stipulate that a woman prisoner was allowed to have her baby with her "during the period of lactation and for such period as may be necessary".

A further 2 677 children under 18 years old were being held in prison at October 15 last year. Of these, 254 were 15 years or younger, Coetsee said.

/13104

CSO: 3400/302

BRIEFS

DEPUTY MINISTER ON 'GRAY AREAS'--Cape Town 23 Mar (SAPA)--The possibility of Woodstock becoming an area where white and colored people would legally be allowed to live together was dismissed today by the deputy minister of constitutional development, Mr Piet Badenhorst. He said the Group Areas Act did not provide for "Grey" areas. This principle also applied in the case of areas such as Hillbrow and Mayfair, where contraventions of the act were being investigated. Mr Badenhorst was commenting on a press report that Woodstock could become a "released" area, thus recognizing its multiracial character following the recent Group Areas Board investigation. He said today he could not make such a statement while the board was considering its findings. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1048 GMT 23 Mar 87 MB] /12624

NP MEMBERS DEFECT--Defections from the National Party continued this weekend with a walkout by eight leading members in Grabouw in the Cape. They have promised to support the moderate alliance. Their resignations coincided with another shock for the NP in Stellenbosch -- the rejection of apartheid's cornerstones by the executive of the university's Juridical Association, representing 800 law students. The "Grabouw Eight" were all members of the local NP committee until six recently resigned because of dissatisfaction with the government's poor reform measures. On Friday they resigned from the party altogether, aligning themselves with the independents and promising to support NRP [New Republic Party] leader Mr Bill Sutton in Caledon against local MP Mr Lampie Fick. The eight are farmers Mr A.J. Erwee, Mr H. Hall, Mr P. Micklan and Mr J. Jurgens; medical professionals Dr B. Ten Brink and Dr J.J. Ludwick; lawyer Mr J. R. Ince and businessman Mr J. Loubser. They said they generally agreed with the independents, but added other reasons, including: "The government's abuse of the SABC for party political aims. "The government gives unnecessary status to the ANC by involving it in the political debate and election campaign. "Our nationalistic aspirations can best be served through a united South Africa if race does not play a dominant role in our constitution." [Text] [Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 22 Mar 87 p 2 MB] /12624

TREURNICHT SUPPORTS SOVEREIGN WHITE PARLIAMENT--The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, says the NG [Dutch Reformed] Church would have to review its synod's decision that apartheid is a sin. Speaking at a public meeting in Kimberley, Dr Treurnicht also said if his party came to power, he will use the powers of the state president if necessary to safeguard self-determination for whites. It could be done if coloreds and Indians wouldn't cooperate in scrapping the tricameral parliament. The party believes in self-determination for all groups up to the highest level. [Begin Treurnicht recording] Ladies and gentlemen, it means to have your own local, provincial government, no mixed government, and no power sharing. It means to have your own sovereign parliament, and that is why we reject the tricameral system at moment in practice in South Africa. We, in the Conservative Party, we demand that our own House of Assembly should be restored as a sovereign parliament for the whites of South Africa. We, in the Conservative Party, say real self-determination means that our people is entitled to have our own government, our own cabinet, our white cabinet, and no racially mixed government for the white people of this country. [end recording.] [Text] [Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 21 Mar 87 MB] /12624

CP LEADER ON PACT FAILURE--In Kimberley, the leader of the CP, Dr Andries Treurnicht, commented on the latest speculation concerning unity between the HNP and his party. He said the problem did not lie with the CP. The CP had repeatedly invited the HNP to form a single right-wing opposition party, but the HNP had refused to do so. Dr Treurnicht also said that should the CP come to power, it would use legislation if necessary to effectively protect whites in the labor market. He said workers from other states would not have the same rights as white employees in South Africa. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Mar 87 MB] /12624

VILJOEN ON REFERENDUM--Durban, 19 Mar (SAPA)--The minister of education and development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, indicated last night that there would be a 1983-style referendum after the May 6 house of assembly election. Speaking in Hillcrest, near Durban, at a meeting for the National Party candidate in Greytown, Mr Rudi Redinger, Dr Viljoen said the government was asking for a mandate to negotiate with black leaders about the political rights of blacks outside the homelands. "The endorsement of the electorate for the details will be sought fully as in 1983." Dr Viljoen said the NP had the status and authority to negotiate on behalf of whites on new structures. "We will come back (to the electorate) when details of the new constitution have been worked out." He said the NP could not spell out details of power-sharing structures because this would pre-empt negotiations. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 2157 GMT 19 Mar 87 MB] /12624

CSO: 3400/284

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC'S NZO CONDEMNS WHITES-ONLY ELECTION

MB241224 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Text] The secretary general of the African National Congress, ANC of South Africa, Comrade Alfred Nzo, has strongly condemned the election for whites only scheduled for May in South Africa. He was addressing a gathering in Lusaka to mark the United Nations international day for the elimination of racial discrimination. Comrade Nzo noted that a number of South African whites have been convinced of the futility of the Botha regime's apartheid policy. He said whites are approaching the ANC in search of a solution to the country's problem.

Speaking in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, on the same occasion, Zambia's minister of state for foreign affairs, Mavis Muyanda, urged the international community to take effective and practical action against the racist regime. The Zambian minister of state for foreign affairs said the perpetuation of the racist policy and the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa has forced Zambia to call for mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

In a message to mark the occasion, the UN secretary general, Dr Javier Peres de Cuellar, has called on South Africa to take heed of the appeals from the international community in the wake of the deteriorating situation in South Africa.

/8309

CSO: 3400/335

BUTHELEZI CALLS ON WEST TO ACT AS MEDIATOR

MB241904 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1832 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Text] Ulundi, Mar 24, SAPA--Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today suggested that Western governments act as mediators to define what kind of state violence must cease before the ANC was expected to drop its own violence in favour of negotiation.

They could draw a line between police law-keeping action and police action which represented "the strong-arm tactics of the National Party," he said in continuation of his policy.

The chief minister told the assembly he agreed that the South African Government had thrust the present violence on the country by banning the ANC and the PAC.

"It was repeated acts of state brutality and political intimidation which put the match to explosive back anger," he said.

"One of the most important roles which Western governments could play is the role of mediator working to define the kind of state violence which must cease before the ANC can be expected to drop violence in favour of negotiation."

He could not see how the country's future could be negotiated if state violence kept the ANC's Mr Nelson Mandela, the PAC's Mr Zeph Mothopeng and other political prisoners in jail. That was political violence.

Chief Buthelezi said he was sure that very substantial accord could be reached among white South Africans about what to accept and reject in the Western mediation he was suggesting.

As long as members of the international community did not distinguish clearly between legitimate and non-legitimate state violence they could have no answer to the ANC's claim that the SA Government must drop violence first.

The chief minister told the assembly that negotiations involved starting with an existing state of affairs and moving towards a better one.

He could negotiate while the Group Areas and Population Registration Act remained on the statute books because their removal would be on the agenda. If the ANC were ever to be drawn into negotiations it would have to adopt the same attitude.

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI CLAIMS BLACKS REALIZING NEED FOR NEGOTIATION

MB231307 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1306 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Ulundi, March 23, SAPA--the growth of the ANC's internal support in South Africa was being severely hampered by an increasing black realisation that there would have to be negotiation with the government, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said here today.

Another impediment to the organisation was the evidence of implied support for this negotiating concept from important policy shapers in the Soviet Union, he told the Kwazulu legislative assembly.

Continuing his policy speech, the chief minister quoted further from a report to a recent Moscow conference on Soviet-African relations by Mr Gleb Starushenko, a top analyst with the USSR's Academy of Sciences.

Talking about change in South Africa, Mr Starushenko had spoken about the need to promote good relations and to eliminate mistrust between the country's various communities. This was a warning to the ANC that it would have to change its whole approach.

The Soviet analyst had added: "The new state might also be a unitary system with autonomous components. The forms and substance of such autonomy should be defined with due regard for the will of the population revealed, for instance, in referendum, through negotiations, etc.

"Concrete issues related to the functioning of such a system" Mr Starushenko had said, "might become the object of a national conference, its main participants being the government of the Republic of South Africa and the true representatives of the non-white population."

Chief Buthelezi recalled that Mr Starushenko had--previously in his report--suggested that rigid models for a future South African parliament should be avoided and that such body could, for instance, consist of two chambers--"one formed on the basis of proportional representation and the other, possessing the right of veto, on the basis of equal representation of the four communities."

The chief minister pointed out that these were what he called "shades of the Kwazulu-natal indaba" and added: "We are actually seeing Soviet endorsement of approaches which are alien to the ANC."

Mr Starushenko would not be speaking like this were there no prospect of him being heard in the ANC. The ANC's leadership was being challenged. It had to be challenged from within, and the top Soviet analyst was throwing his weight behind the challenge.

"There is a growing perception amongst black South Africans that we must negotiate and, short of bringing about change through a bloody and violent revolution, we have to negotiate with the South African Government.

"It is this perception," Chief Buthelezi said, "which hampers the ANC's endeavors to proselytise amongst other black organisations."

/8309

CSO: 3400/335

MUNICIPAL GUARDS REPLACE SADF IN DUNCAN VILLAGE

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 6-12 Mar 87 p 6

[Article by Louise Flanagan]

[Text] AFTER one-and-a-half years, South African troops appear to have withdrawn from Duncan Village.

But the township's municipal guards now seem to be filling the gap.

The SA Defence Force first moved into the township in August 1985, and set up two permanent army roadblocks controlling access at either end.

Those roadblocks have now disappeared.

At the same time, reports of assaults by municipal guards have escalated dramatically. Residents have spoken of an unofficial curfew in a new area set aside for "community officials" — councillors and their guards.

The *Weekly Mail* heard this week how people had been assaulted by the guards — nicknamed "Greenflies" because of their green uniforms — because they were "breaking the curfew".

Elliot Zondani, 26, said he had been stopped by the guards while on his way to watch television.

"They asked me what I was doing in the street, and started hitting me with batons and a cane," Zondani said.

"Then they told me to run, because they wanted to shoot me."

The Greenflies have also been

accused of assaulting a schizophrenic woman who is undergoing medical treatment.

A relief worker supported the allegations, saying she too had been chased away from the area by the guards.

A doctor in the area said he had seen about 40 people who had been assaulted by the South African and Ciskei security forces — who include the Greenflies — over the past four months.

He said there have been two main patterns of assault — those on people defined by the security forces as "comrades", and assaults in the course of security forces dispensing their own justice.

He said the assaulted people ranged in age from 14 to 59 and included a mentally ill person. The most common injuries were bruises and lacerations from whips and sjamboks.

The commander of the Duncan Village guards, Warrant-Officer W Wolmarans, said he had not heard of a curfew in the area or of any assaults.

"I have seen nothing of that nature," he said. "As far as I'm concerned, that should not happen."

He said he had received no complaints about people being assaulted.

No official comment could be obtained on the withdrawal of troops.

/13104

CSO: 3400/311

UMSA CHALLENGES UCASA FOR DOMINANCE OF BLACK TOWNSHIP COUNCILLORS

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 6-12 Mar 87 p 11

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

A RIFT has opened in the ranks of South Africa's controversial black town councillors which could complicate the government's task of finding black leaders willing to participate in its "new deal."

Until less than a week ago most of the 240 black local authorities were represented by the government-recognised Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucasa). But Ucasa's dominance is now being challenged by the break-away United Municipalities of SA (Umsa).

Led by veteran councillor Steve Kgame, Ucasá is in favour of participating in the national statutory council proposed by President PW Botha.

"If we can use it as a lever of change, we will participate," Kgame said.

Botha's proposal has either been rejected totally or given only qualified acceptance by most black leaders.

Ucasa is already represented on a statutory council operating at local government level. That council was set up to help the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs re-model local government in the same way Botha and the Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Chris Heunis, plan to restructure government at national level to provide for black participation.

Umsa is more critical than Ucasa. It is opposed to unqualified participation in the envisaged national council, the

draft bill of which provides specially for black urban representation.

Umsa president Tom Boya said: "We will not participate in the national council. If Botha wants it to succeed, he must unban the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress, he must release Nelson Mandela and Zeph Mopotheng (president of the PAC) and do away with all discriminatory laws. He must do so to show his *bona fides*."

If Umsa eclipses Ucasa as the premier organisational voice of the councillors, Heunis may find still himself dealing with men without a mandate — even from their own limited constituencies. Most black councils were elected on low polls in 1983, with the majority of voters heeding calls to boycott the elections from the United Democratic Front and the Azanian People's Organisation. In Soweto, the poll was barely 10 percent.

Kgame, a tough politician who is recovering from bullet wounds after being shot in January, denied the tide has turned against Ucasa.

"We haven't had any resignations yet," he said. "We still represent all the main councils, except the Soweto Council which never joined us."

Boya said: "Our launch last weekend was attended by 26 councils." They include the Soweto Council, biggest in the country. Having remained aloof from Ucasa, it has decided to throw in its lot with Umsa. The 26 councils

include most councils on the East and West Rand.

At its founding conference, Umsa declared itself in favour of the election of municipalities on a non-racial basis, a concept which cuts across government policy of separate local authorities with limited co-operation in "regional service councils" for the provision of essential services like sewerage, electricity and water.

Whatever the outcome of the struggle for power between Ucasa and Umsa — which seems, in part, to be a personal contest between Kgame and Boya, a former vice-president of Ucasa — it is unlikely to make life easy for Heunis.

The parlous state of black local government is reflected in information collated by Margie Keeton of the Urban Foundation's urbanisation unit.

- Barry Erasmus, the man appointed to administer KwaNobuhle in the Eastern Cape following the collapse of its town council, is still there more than 18 months later, although he was initially appointed for six months only.

- His counterpart in Alexandra is similarly still running the town nearly a year after the disintegration of the Alexandra Council.

- About 40 percent of the community councils in the Eastern Cape literally fell to pieces a year ago in the face of *en masse* resignations.

Another 20 percent could not muster the required quorums to function legally. There is little evidence that the situation has improved since then.

- Between March 1985 and March 1986, 216 councillors resigned. Of the 216 vacancies, only 48 were filled. Of those, 36 were filled by men who were elected unopposed, indicating a deep antipathy towards the idea of holding office in government-created councils.

Compounding the problem is the widespread belief that many councillors are corrupt and that their tenacious clinging to office is prompted by greed rather than political principle. The belief is fuelled by pending charges of corruption against several councillors — including Kgame, who is alleged to have accepted nearly R4 000 in bribes as well as cases of whisky and brandy.

Popular suspicion that the councillors have grown rich on graft is reinforced by the report of Professor Tjaart van der Walt, who headed a one-man inquiry into the 1984 uprising in the Vaal Triangle. "I received very many complaints about the quality of the councillors," he wrote. "Some of the most important complaints were that many of them were corrupt and self-interested." He recommended a full-scale investigation into the personal finances of the councils.

It was not acted on by the government.

/9317

CSO: 3400/295

SARHWU LEADERS PRAISE UNION IN INTERVIEW

Cape Town GRASSROOTS in English Feb 87 p 7

[Text]

MZINKHULU Mpawusi is the national vice-president of SARHWU. He started working in SATS in 1983. His family is in Beaufort West, but he works in Cape Town, and lives in the SATS hostel.

As a labourer, he earns R302 per month.

CORDON Cube is the Chairperson of the Cape Town Region of SARHWU. He joined SATS in 1956, as a driver. He lives in Khayelitsha, and spends 4 hours each day getting to and from work. After 30 years with SATS, he is only earning R527 per month. He has 8 children, and finds that his wage is not nearly enough to feed them all.

GRASSROOTS spoke to Mzinkhulu Mpawusi and Gordon Cube about SARWHU (South African Railways and Harbours Union.)

GRASSROOTS: Why did you join SARWHU?

CUBE & MPAWUSI: The workers at SATS have many problems. The supervisors treat us very badly, the working conditions are very dangerous, and our wages are very low.

We have this organisation called the Staff Association, but this does nothing for us. Then we heard about this union SARWHU that was fighting for the rights of workers, and we decided we must join.

GR: COULD YOU TELL US MORE ABOUT THE STAFF ASSOCIATION?

C & M: The Staff Association is supposed to help the workers. But it does nothing. It is not controlled by the workers, but by the bosses.

Mr Cube was a Shop Steward for the Staff Association, because he wanted to fight for the workers. But the Staff Association is too scared to fight. The Chairperson and Secretary are elected by the

bosses, and they just do what they want without consulting the shop stewards.

We have to pay money to the Staff Association, but we never see what they do with this money.

The Staff Association tries to divide the workers. They separate Coloured and African workers. But we are all workers with the same problems and we need to stand together.

GR: IS SARWHU CONTROLLED BY THE WORKERS?

C & M: Yes, SARWHU is a workers' union. The workers make all the decisions — what our demands are, how we must fight for our demands. Then the workers elect the Shop Stewards, and the other officials to take their demands to general meetings. In this way, we work together with all SATS workers.

The workers also decide on the activities of the union, how the money is used and so on.

SOWETO CITY COUNCILLORS LIVE UNDER STRICT SECURITY

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 8 Mar 87 p 5

[Article by Duncan Guy]

[Text]

RED-ROOFED houses are neatly arranged adjacent to one another below a rocky, wooded koppie just outside Soweto. Around them is bare veld — cut by a thin silver line that glistens in the sun.

That line is a heavy security fence dividing Power Park — the new "fortified bunker" for some 36 Soweto councillors and policemen threatened by unrest — and the sprawling township it overlooks.

The entrance gates are far enough from the houses to reduce the chances of any would-be petrol-bomber reaching his target.

The idea is to keep councillors and policemen safe in their homes.

Guards armed with shotguns and dressed neatly in the green and khaki uniforms of the Soweto City Council's security force, man the gates.

Then there's about 75 m of tarmac to drive across before the first house.

Most of the houses were this week bare and obviously empty.

Lawns once neatly maintained by the families of township managers who had lived there before the Soweto City Council bought the suburb from its Johannesburg counterpart for R4.8 million — creating enormous scandal at a council meeting in Johannesburg — are mostly overgrown.

Fading paintwork on "white" bus stop signs show that bus number 22 visited Power Park.

This week the most frequent pedestrians in those roads were the three-man patrols of the Soweto security forces who were never out of sight.

Some houses showed signs of fresh occupation — curtains in the windows — but the gardens were still unkempt.

At one house labourers were unloading furniture from a lorry — and at another a gang of women were giving finishing touches to an overgrown garden.

"The house is for a councillor," said their foreman who added that they were all employed by the Soweto City Council.

One new tenant who spoke to The Sunday Star, but declined to give his name, said he was a policeman.

"I could not carry on living in Soweto," he said. "The children have kicked us out. They threatened to burn my wife."

He said he did not know how permanent his new home would be.

"But at least it is shelter."

The houses are all built of red brick. None has a very large stand; the

swimming pools and ornate gates one may expect to see at the homes of people holding high positions are so far completely out of the scene.

One councillor's gardener, Mr Boni Djaka, was watering flowers growing next to a freshly cut lawn.

His boss emerged from the house, a pistol at his waist, demanding to know what was going on.

The councillor, who did not give his name, said he was keeping his house in Orlando West but was evasive about whether he

would continue to live there or in Power Park.

Management Committee chairman for the Soweto City Council, Mr Letsatsi Radebe, told The Sunday Star it was still being decided who would live in Power Park.

He added, however, that the council was aiming to have its white members live there too. But he would not give details.

"Our other plan is to develop adequate recreation facilities," he added.

/9317

CSO: 3400/295

ATTORNEY'S FUND HELPS WOULD-BE BLACK LAWYERS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Mar 87 p 2

[Article by Mick Collins]

[Text]

THE attorneys' profession has awarded 69 bursaries worth more than R300 000 for post-graduate study in law as part of its drive for more black lawyers.

Attorneys' Fidelity Fund chairman Eric Liefeldt said at the weekend that since the bursary scheme was started in 1973, the fund had helped 480 students — 120 of them black.

"This has cost us more than R1m but we have given it gladly to help foster legal education. The profession is also keenly aware of the many difficulties facing black students and of the vital necessity to turn out more trained black lawyers. Bursaries are therefore granted to black students who wish to complete LLB degrees. Other bursaries are granted only for post-graduate study."

The top honour is the prestige Attorneys' Scholar Award worth R40 000, won this year by Pretoria law student Johann Scholtz.

Liefeldt also announced the profession is to give R55 000 to every university in SA conducting an approved legal aid clinic.

He added: "The grants will certainly contribute to making the law more accessible to those who can't afford it."

/13104

CSO: 3400/311

MARCHERS PROTEST SOWETO RENT EVICTIONS

MB250654 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0016 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Johannesburg, March 24, SAPA--The Soweto Council, facing a loss of millions of rands from unpaid rents by thousands of Soweto residents rent boycott since last June, is using court orders to evict defaulters, the director of land and housing in the township, Mrs Estella Bester, said today.

The council moved on defaulters last night in the large Jabulani flat complex, and about 450 residents of the area marched on the council offices early today in protest against the action, claiming no one had received legal notice of eviction.

Mrs Bester insisted, however, that anyone not paying rent was--or would be--served with court orders evicting them from their residences. The orders were entirely legal and binding, she said.

The marchers, who walked from Jabulani at 7 am, stopped at the council gates and eventually spoke to Mrs Bester and Mr Nico Malan, Sowetan town clerk.

It was agreed the marchers could appoint a committee of five men and five women to liaise with the council over the evictions.

It was also agreed no information about the negotiations would be released until the conflicts had been resolved.

After the meeting, Mrs Bester told a SAPA correspondent: "The council feels sympathy for personal problems and people affected should consult with the director or any of his staff."

So far, most of the "legal" evictions have been confined to Jabulani flats, a large complex housing hundreds of families, but Mrs Bester said "The evictions that have taken place and will be taking place in various parts of Soweto, are executed by a messenger of the court and not by council officials. This is an entirely legal operation."

/8309

CSO: 3400/335

UNEMPLOYMENT, MALNUTRITION WIDESPREAD IN LEBOWA VILLAGES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Feb 87 p 11

[Article by Susan Fleming]

[Text]

When The Star visited Mr Elias Banda in Lebowa last week with Operation Hunger, he was sitting outside his one-room home. His face was drawn and his body painfully thin from lack of food. He was wearing his only shirt, which gaped at the back from a large tear, and a pair of old shorts.

Asked if he had any other clothes, Mr Banda said he had a pair of trousers which he wore during winter.

He lives in a tiny room with seven other people. There are no beds or blankets and the roof has collapsed, leaving everyone exposed to the weather.

Mr Banda is one of about 7 000 people living in the destitute village of Hlakano Sekhweng in Lebowa and is included in the 80 percent unemployment figure in that village.

RETRENCHED

Sister Rose Madisha, who runs a clinic in the area, said there had been a large influx of farm labourers since 1983 when farmers retrenched many workers because of the drought.

"The malnutrition in this area is very bad and about 80 percent of the children suffer from malnutrition and pellagra," said Sister Madisha, who has worked in the area for 15 years.

The director of Operation Hunger, Mrs Ina Perlman, said Hlakano Sekhweng was one of the worst areas she had seen in many years. The village was indicative of what was happening in many of the homelands.

"The people in this village have been discarded — they are displaced. This problem of displaced people crops up in all the homelands. During the drought we became increasingly aware of the steady stream of people being pushed off the farms into the homelands."

In 1983, said Mrs Perlman, the maize industry laid off 250 000 men, many of whom returned to the homelands.

"These were the people employed at the lowest rung of the working ladder. Once their jobs had been phased out, the likelihood of employment became slight."

Mr Banda arrived in South Africa from Malawi "many years ago". He found employment on the mines, but had to leave after he became sick. He then worked at a farm near Zebedella where he earned R50 a month. He was told to leave the farm in 1983 because of ill-health.

Mr Banda then moved to Hlakano Sekhweng. His wife worked on an orange farm, but brought in little money.

One of the worst cases visited by The Star was a family which consisted of a blind mother, blind son and a deaf daughter, who had four children. The children of the deaf daughter had kwashiorkor and their bellies were swollen from lack of food.

The blind mother and leader of the family said nine people lived in her two-room house. She had worked on a farm until 1982, but had still not received her pension.

Mrs Perlman said there was a terrible backlog in pensions in many of the homelands.

"It can take up to four years before an elderly person receives the pension in the homelands. For example, the Carnegie study showed that in kwa-Zulu 12 000 people were waiting for their pensions. In Lebowa some people have been waiting for years.

"It seems immoral that people should spend all their working lives in South Africa and not be entitled to a pension at the nearest source of their work," she said.

In another household, Mrs Letta Lettalo (79) said she had to leave a farm in Nabooms-

pruit with her family in 1978 when her husband died. Her husband had worked on the farm from the age of about 16.

"After my husband died we were chased away from the farm. My husband was earning R50 to support 14 people and so we had no money when we got to this village."

BREWED BEER

Mrs Lettalo's daughter worked on a farm close by and earned R60 a week.

"She brings all her money home. We spend R41 on a bag of mealie-meal a month, buy washing powder and then my daughter uses the rest for travelling to the farm."

Some villagers survived by doing odd jobs and others had to take part in illegal activities. One woman said she brewed beer which brought in about R60 a month. Her children were not at school because she could not afford the uniform.

Mrs Perlman said: "This village is one of the worst that I have seen in many years. I have suggested that, for starters, we set up a massive child feeding scheme."

/9317

CSO: 3400/295

COCA COLA SHARES MADE AVAILABLE TO BLACK RETAILERS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Mar 87 p 1

[Article by Patrick Bulger]

[Text]

IN an unprecedented share deal in SA, black retailers will be given an opportunity to buy R10m worth of shares in Coca Cola bottlers Amalgamated Beverage Industries (ABI). Final details of the deal have yet to be agreed to but up to 8 000 small retailers on the Reef, Pretoria and Durban stand to gain from the deal announced by ABI chairman Peter Lloyd yesterday.

At the same time, SA Breweries is exercising its pre-emptive rights in acquiring another 15% of ABI equity bringing its total to 70%, while minority shareholder Cadbury Schweppes will acquire another 4% taking its total to 19%.

Another R1m worth of shares will be sold to ABI's 3 500 employees.

The deal completes Coca Cola's pullout of SA announced late last year when a new company, National Beverage Services, was formed to accommodate a management buyout.

Lloyd said the offer to retailers would allow "many small businessmen who may never have had the chance to obtain shares in a company, to own a part of the company whose products they sell actively.

"Nothing on this scale has been tried in this country before."

Fred Meyer, the former head of Coke's SA operations, said this was "in line with our company's stated intention, as far as possible, to use its former investments in SA to create multiracial participation in the SA soft drink industry".

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

MAY HOLIDAY DECLARATION--Johannesburg March 25 SAPA--The United Workers Union of South Africa [UWUSA] has welcomed, with reservation, the declaration by the state president of the first Friday of May as a public holiday, SABC radio news reports. Mr P.W. Botha "had done a good thing very badly" by declaring the first Friday rather than May 1 as holiday said Mr Simon Conco, secretary general of UWUSA. He said the move would cause unnecessary conflict between workers and employers and suggested the two parties negotiate to swap the days so that workers could observe May Day. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1254 GMT 25 Mar 87] /8309

FORMER ANC MEMBERS RELEASED--Johannesburg Mar 26 SAPA--Five ex-members of the ANC were released yesterday after 18 years in jail. They are Silas Motsepe Mogotsi, 46, of Soweto, Lennox Dlamini, 52, of Bulwer, Matthews Ngcobo, 49, of Kwamashu, Patrick Mathanjana, 45, of Langa and Lawrence Phokandka of Pretoria. All except Mr Phokanoka were released from Robben Island. He had been transferred to Diepkloof prison. The five and seven others were convicted by the supreme court in Pietermaritzburg on March 26, 1969, under the Terrorism Act for conspiring to use violence to overthrow the government. Mr Mogotsi said the sentences ranged from five to 20 years and Amos Lengise of Transkei was still in jail. Of those released only Mr Dlamini is married. He has three children. Mr Mogotsi said: "Our morale is very high but it is too early to talk about our plans." [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1033 GMT 26 Mar 87] /8309

CSO: 3400/335

PFP'S ANDREW FORESEES SHIFT AWAY FROM NP

MB201641 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Mar 87 p 10

[Text] Cape Town--There would be a large swing away from the National Party on May 6, setting the stage for an end to apartheid, Mr Ken Andrew, chairman of the federal executive of the Progressive Federal Party, said last night.

Opening his campaign in his Gardens constituency, Mr Andrew said that with too much to go before the election there were dramatic signs of drift from the National Party.

"Enormous support is building for an alternative government through an alliance of moderate South Africans who want an apartheid-free South Africa," said Mr Andrew.

Prior to the 1981 general election, the PFP had 17.5 percent of popular support as compared with 51.7 percent for the NP.

National Party support had now dropped below 50 percent in opinion polls and combined support for candidates promoting real reform -- the PFP, New Republic Party and Independents -- amounted to 26 percent.

"There is little doubt we are seeing the end of an era as the NP breaks up, to make way for an alliance of moderate South Africans who will rid this country of apartheid, and set about the urgent business of negotiating a truly democratic constitution for our country.

"The NP lacks the desire, the intention and the ability to rid South Africa of apartheid.

"It may be prepared to tinker with apartheid, but this will not provide peace and security for South Africa, and will continue to plunge us into one crisis after another," said Mr Andrews.

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CSO: 3400/289

PFP MP SAYS GOVERNMENT 'INSANE' ON GROUP AREAS ACT

MB221749 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1714 GMT 22 Mar 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 22 Mar (SAPA)--Mr Alf Widman, PFP MP for Hillbrow, said today he was totally opposed to the government's "outrageous and draconian" approach to the Group Areas Act. "I am totally opposed to the Nationalist government's two-pronged approach on the Group Areas Act announced by Deputy Minister Piet Badenhorst, (deputy minister of constitutional development and planning). Faced by criticism from angry voters, the Nats are now paying the price for their ambivalence in allowing grey areas to develop."

"As a consequence of their non-enforcement of the act, they find themselves in a dilemma from which they are trying to extricate themselves by what I submit are rash and hasty steps. By using Section 19 to proclaim Hillbrow and Mayfair as open areas they are legalizing the illegal grey areas as all race groups will then be able to let, sell and purchase flats and housing as of right. "By then using Section 41 in other areas not covered by Section 19, owners of accommodation will then be given three months notice to get rid of non-white tenants, failing which the penalty is that their property will be confiscated. This is draconian and outrageous."

This step would affect many areas proclaimed white, Mr Widman said. "Particular hardship will be found in areas such as Jeppe and the CBD [Central Business District] and Jourbert Park in Johannesburg, Salt River, Landsdowne and Wynberg in the Cape, Clarewood and Greyville in Durban, North End and Korsten in Port Elizabeth.

"There is a dire shortage of accommodation for non-whites in South Africa in all areas. If the government were to scrap the Group Areas Act, as the PFP proposes and many others upport, everyone will be able to live where they can afford in any part of the country. There will be no overcrowding, especially in densely populated high rise areas such as Hillbrow, which has 128.5 persons per hectare. The quality of life could then be maintained according to acceptable standards. If the Nationalists implement this measure, the character and life of Hillbrow as a mini-metropolis with a vibrant and pulsating high life would disappear within a few years.

"This move is insane," Mr Widman concluded.

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CSO: 3400/289

SABC PLEDGES TO HONOR CULTURAL OBLIGATIONS

MB230541 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Station Commentary]

[Text] The SABC has no intention of abandoning or in any way even diluting that cardinal component of its mandate, its language and cultural obligations in respect of the multicultural society it serves. That has been made clear in a statement by the director general, Mr Riaan Eksteen, announcing various new initiatives in the national radio services -- Radio South Africa, Radio Suid-Africa, Radio Allegro and Radio Orion. They include, apart from programing measures, SABC involvement in community cultural projects.

The corporations standpoint was explicitly reaffirmed by Mr Eksteen. The SABC confirms unequivocally once again, he said in his statement, that it is committed to and wishes to remain continuously engaged in the enhancement and dissemination, through its national radio services, of the language and culture of its listeners, including minority audiences.

There is sometimes, in quarters in which concern is expressed about this aspect of the SABC's role, confusion about the purpose of certain relatively recent innovations. This relates especially to the question of advertisements on the national radio services, linked with the need for the SABC to operate on an economically viable basis. In fact, in respect of these services -- and in particular the English and Afrikaans services -- there has never been and is not now a requirement that they should cover their costs. The special cultural obligations which have been imposed on them, and which of necessity entail the production of a fairly high proportion of minority interest programs, are a more important consideration. Advertising has turned them not into commercialized services but into cultural services which carry advertisements.

It is understandable that the sensitivity about these matters is greatest in the Afrikaans community, small and wholly indigenous as it is. It is, therefore, of interest to note that the four categories that could be described as specifically cultural in the purist sense -- serious music, dramas and feature programs, literature and art, and discussion programs -- take up more than 30 percent of Radio Suid-Afrika's broadcasting time.

If Afrikaans light music is included the figure rises to 50 percent, and with religious programs included it reaches nearly 60 percent. What is more, these figures have remained virtually unchanged for the past 3 years. The proportions for the constituent categories may differ for Radio South Africa, but the overall picture is much the same.

The SABC's commitment to upholding the language and cultural life of South Africa's diverse communities is reflected in its involvement in a continuous process of reevaluation to take cognizance of a changing environment. Audience feedback through market research is a major input in the process. The programming decisions announced last week, for example, were partly the result of a year of monitoring official listenership figures and more specialized research projects. Crucial to the process are the regular high-level, discussions held with community leaders -- individuals and groups -- from cultural bodies, churches, service organizations and the academic and business sectors. These focus on fundamental goals and strategies and the nature, content and quality of programs. Finally the numerous letters received from listeners are an important input in the evaluation.

The SABC's cultural obligations are inherent in the definition of its role and responsibilities in South Africa's diverse society. There should be no doubts about the determination to honor those obligations.

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CSO: 3400/289

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY CLAIMS BLACKS REJECT ANC VIOLENCE

MB230813 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] South Africa is a country with dozens of political parties and political groups both within parliament and outside it. They have diverse policies and philosophies, but there are two main streams in the current political debate: those who believe in a negotiated solution to the country's problems and those who want to overthrow the status quo through violence and revolution. Abroad, the leading advocate of violence is the African National Congress. The spotlight has been placed on the ANC by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, political leader of South Africa's largest nation and head of the country's biggest black party. Chief Buthelezi states that there is growing revulsion among black South Africans at the black-on-black violence that includes the horrendous necklace murders that carry the approval of the ANC.

Disillusionment with the ANC's strategy of violence and the rejection of violence within South Africa has even been seen in Moscow, from where the ANC derives most of its financial and moral support. The Soviet Union's concern at ANC tactics has been documented by a top observer, Mr (Gleb Saryuchenko).

Simply put, the problem is that the ANC, whose top leadership has been in exile outside South Africa for 20 years and more, is out of touch with current conditions and thinking in South Africa. Its policy of violence and revolution is categorically rejected by the majority of black South Africans. For example, THE CITIZEN newspaper has reported on a nationwide scientific survey that showed that 57 percent of black South Africans want a negotiated solution to the country's problems and 86 percent reject any policy that will lead to domination of one population group over others.

It is clear that if the African National Congress wants to be a factor in today's South Africa, it will need to abandon violence and, as it has been repeatedly invited to do by the South African Government, join the democratic process of negotiation -- the process of Indaba.

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CSO: 3400/289

SUCCESS OF NON-RACIAL PRIVATE SCHOOLS NOTED

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 23 Feb 87 p 11

[Article by Dennis Cruywagen]

[Text]

JUST over a decade has passed since Springfield Convent took the plunge and became the first private school in the Peninsula to throw open its doors to pupils of all races.

Since those first pioneering steps a quiet revolution has started and the number of non-white pupils — blacks if you like — at private schools in the city is increasing rapidly.

The mixing of the different races has been so successful that schools taking part in the survey stressed they did not divide their pupils into different race groups.

Principals said pupils mixed freely at school, many socialised outside school hours, and not one of their pupils suffered the humiliation as recently experienced by black Natal athlete Nkululeko Skweyiya when he was banned from a schools' athletics meeting at Menlo Park High School in Pretoria.

Mr Ron Taylor, principal of St Joseph's, said his school had gone from "strength to strength" since it began admitting pupils of all races in 1976.

No racial incidents

"It works incredibly well. I have been at the school since

1983 and we have had no racial incidents," he said.

He compared being at St Joseph's — pupil or a member of the staff — with being in another country where there was no racial discrimination.

"You feel funny when you leave school because you walk straight into apartheid. It's like returning to South Africa from abroad. Our pupils have become firm friends, and they mix after school. Parents also socialise often. The venture has turned out to be an educational experience for all concerned."

Mr Taylor said the opening of the school had dispelled unfounded rumours that non-whites were not as intelligent and intellectual as whites.

He said 45 percent of the pupils at St Joseph's were not white.

Critics of private schools argue that they only cater for the cream of the black community. Not so at St Joseph's.

Children from all social classes

"As a Catholic school our reason for being is that children from all social classes should mix."

Sport at St Joseph's is compulsory. "We have not had an incident like that which occurred at Menlo Park. Our sportsmen are accepted

wherever they go."

St George's Grammar School, the first non-Catholic school opting to join the "open" crowd, is colour blind, said principal, Mr P Cannon.

About 42 percent of pupils — from pre-school to matric — at St George's are non-whites.

The school first accepted non-white pupils 1977. The presence of these pupils has not caused the school's standards to slump.

Mr Cannon said assimilation had been first class at St George's.

Sport is an important facet of school life at St George's.

He said it was natural that pupils should socialise. "They visit each other socially. We have a very vital and enthusiastic Parent Teachers' Association. They work well together."

Herschel School in Claremont does not have a policy of discrimination, according to principal Mrs P J Duff.

"It is irrelevant. They are girls who have a stake in the future of South Africa," she said.

Race, religion or political beliefs are not considered when pupils apply for admis-

sion to the school. "Our only admission policy is that they pass our entrance examinations."

The Diocesan College — open to pupils from pre-school to matric — is pleased at the way things have worked out since the school took the plunge in 1976, said the principal, Mr John Peake.

He said about 30 percent of his pupils were non-whites.

"We have had no racial incidents and other schools have never refused to meet us on the sportfields because we have non-whites in our teams."

He did not believe in relating a pupil's academic pro-

gress with his race. "One does not look at marks on these terms."

Open schools are not without their critics. Recently Dr Alex Boraine, co-director of the Institute for Democratic Alternatives in South Africa, said they only catered for the cream of the community.

Only wealthy blacks could afford to enrol their children at private schools, he said.

Open schools would remain a myth while society was divided into different groups by the Population Registration Act. The abolition of this law, one of the cornerstones of apartheid, would open society and schools, Dr Boraine said.

/13104

CSO: 3400/310

MIXED SCHOOLS SEEN TO BE WORKING WELL IN NATAL

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 23 Feb 87 p 11

[Text]

ABOUT 10 percent of the enrolment at Natal's private schools is made up of blacks, according to a recent survey.

Topping this particular poll is St John's Diocesan School for Girls in Maritzburg, where 14 percent of the 306 scholars are black.

The word from the schools interviewed is that in every instance the black boys or girls assimilate well.

Hilton headmaster, Mr Paul Marsh, summed it up when he said: "Once boys come through our gates here, they become Hiltonians".

Today, seven percent of Hilton's 475 pupils are black.

Mr Marsh describes them as "hand-picked, bright boys, nearly all of whom are sponsored. We think it is marvelous".

Hilton also takes in black teenagers, as other schools do, who can pay the fees. Three Standard Six boys were admitted this year, all of them on bursaries.

Michaelhouse's Mr John Cluke has 47 blacks attending

his school at Balgowan, near Mooi River.

Michaelhouse welcomed its first black students in 1979, and already, says Mr Cluke, "we have had a few of them as prefects and they win first team places at cricket and rugby."

Again, scholarships and sponsorships are the vogue — the fees at Michaelhouse aren't "chicken feed".

Most of the boys arrive at the school in the Standard Six class, the most junior provided at Michaelhouse, and go through to matriculate or remain for the post-matric year.

In that time, says Mr Cluke, "they are turned out Michaelhouse men".

At Kearsney College, midway between Durban and Maritzburg at Botha's Hill, best known of 26 blacks in a schoolboy population of 516, is Nkululeko "Squeegee" Skweyiya — the boy that Pretoria's Menlo Park High School refused to accept at an inter-schools athletics meeting.

Headmaster Mr Colin Silcock describes Skweyiya and the others as "boys who have assimilated well", although none of the other black students have approached the sporting standards of "Squeegee", chosen last year to play on the wing for Natal Schools in Craven Week at Graaff-Reinet.

At fashionable Kloof, on the heights above Pinetown, there is still jubilation at St Mary's Diocesan school for girls at last year's matriculation of the school's black pupil.

Now the school is waiting with expectant hope for news that she has been granted admission as a bursary student to the renowned Smith College for Women in the USA.

The word from Kloof echoes that from other educational institutions in this province — "they are assimilating well". St Mary's has an enrolment of 531, six percent of them black.

Other girls schools which have opened doors to blacks in Natal include St Anne's and St John's in Maritzburg, as well as Durban Girls' College. — Sapa.

/13104

CSO: 3400/310

FUTURE OF UNIVERSITIES LIES IN PROFITS FROM RESEARCH

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 8 Mar 87 p 9

[Article by Alan Duggan]

[Text] THE economic survival of South Africa's universities — already pressed for cash — may soon depend on the practical application of their skills and research.

A recent study by the Committee for Industrially Related Research at the University of Cape Town (UCT) reveals that the efforts of research workers could lead to profitable results.

Now the university is completing plans for a company which has as its prime objective the promotion of industrially related research.

The first project is already being reviewed with the intention of returning some of its profits to the university. Other projects will follow, says a spokesman for the university.

Endeavour

UCT intends that the new company will provide a mechanism for publicising the potential of the

university's research workers in relation to the development of research ideas in industry.

Professor Donald Carr, deputy vice-chancellor in charge of research, writes in the latest issue of UCT News:

"Quite apart from this, however, there is the need to build up a closer association between the university and industry and to develop research contracts, whether applied or fundamental, which will lead to greater research endeavours at UCT."

In another important step, the university has approved in principle the establishment of a joint operation — to be called Campus Industries — with the Peninsula Technikon.

They have six major objectives, including the provision of practical training opportunities for trainee technicians and engineers, and the design, development and manufacture of laboratory and scientific equipment which is at present imported.

/13104

CSO: 3400/310

SABC REMOVES DISSENTING ACADEMIC FROM BOARD

MB191645 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1636 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Cape Town, 19 Mar (SAPA)--Prof Sampie Terreblanche, the Stellenbosch University academic who resigned from the National Party to back the independent candidate in Helderberg, Dr Denis Worrall, has been dropped as a member of the SABC's board.

In a statement in Cape Town, in which he named the board members who would hold a three-year term of office from April 1, the minister responsible for the SABC, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, said the government had "adopted an important norm that members of board should not be visible active in the political field."

Mr Schlebusch, minister in the state president's office entrusted with administration and broadcasting services, said the government had again looked at the composition of the board in view of the fact the present term of office, with the exception of the chairman, Dr Brand Fourie, expired on March 31. "In considering the matter the proven expertise of people and their representation of specific interest groups were taken into account. In this regard, particular attention was paid to ensure that justice is done to financial, technical, and management expertise, general cultural interests and the performing arts. Furthermore, an important norm was adopted that members of the SABC board should not be visibly active in the political field."

Dr Fourie had been appointed chairman for a four-year term of office on July 1, 1985.

The following people have been appointed members of the board from April 1:

Prof H.C. Viljoen (vice chairman), Mrs M.S. Ackerman (Miss Mimi Coertse), Mr L. Gordon Hughes, Dr. R.N. Gugushe, Dr R. Hemraj, Dr. V.E. Hesse, Mr C.K. Hickling, Mr P.W. Jacobs, Mr. N.W. Nossel, Dr H. Van der Merwe Scholt, Mr H. J. (Henkie) Swartz, Mr H.A. Sloet, Mr J. H. Taylor, and Maj-gen J.A. van Zyl.

/12624

CSO: 3400/289

SOUTH AFRICA

STELLENBOSCH LAW STUDENTS REJECT GROUP AREAS

MB201100 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1044 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Cape Town, 20 Mar (SAPA)--In a new political bombshell at the University of Stellenbosch, a committee of law students had rejected the Population Registration Act, the Group Areas Act and other "discriminatory" measures.

The decision was taken unanimously by the executive committee of the university's judicial association, which represents about 800 law students.

The committee has also called for the development of "an alternative constitutional dispensation" in which all South Africans could participate on an equal basis, and for the lifting of emergency regulations and the release of political detainees.

In a statement today, the committee said it endorsed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 as a basis for the testing right of the courts.

The committee rejected the Population Registration Act of 1950 on the grounds that any differentiation between South Africans on the basis of race or color could play no valid role in a country striving for "equality before the law."

"We, therefore, find it necessary -- purely from a legal point of view -- to reject all discriminating provisions based on race or color as they appear in the following legislation:

- the Group Areas Act of 1966;
- the Separate Amenities Act of 1953;
- all legislation that has anything to do with the creation and promotion of the so-called homelands system of South Africa; and,
- all other legislation with similar provisions."

To accomplish "equality before the law," an alternative constitutional dispensation would have to be developed in which all South Africans could participate on an equal basis.

The statement concluded: "We honestly hope that such a dispensation would lead to the normalizing of the South African community, that all emergency regulations would be lifted and that all political detainees be freed."

The committee based its argument on the preamble to the South African constitution which declares as "a national aim" the independence of the courts "to maintain equality before the law."

/12624

CSO: 3400/289

BLACK, WHITE UNIONISTS PROTEST OVER NEW MAY HOLIDAY

MB230931 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0907 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 23 Mar (SAPA)--The head of one of the country's biggest labor organizations today rejected the state president, Mr. P.W. Botha's "unilateral and dictatorial" statement declaring the first Friday in May as a workers' holiday.

The secretary general of CUSA/AZACTU [Council of South Africa/Azania Confederation of Trade Unions], Mr. Piroshaw Camay, said in a statement to SAPA: "Since 1981, workers have clamored and won hard fought battles for May 1 to be declared a Labor Day. We have over 200 agreements entered into at industry and plant level to this effect. The state president, ignoring these realities has acted in a way which will bring us into direct conflict with the state and the employers."

"Any disturbance arising from this conflict will be the responsibility of the president and his minority government.

Mr. Camay also responded to a statement by Mr. Raymond Parsons, chief executive of the Association of Chambers of Commerce [ASSOCOM], in which he claimed the proclamation was in "line with their (ASSOCOM's) recommendations."

"We demand Mr. Raymond Parsons clarify this statement and make public what recommendations the employers have actually made to the state."

Mr. Camay said his organization reiterated its original statement that May 1 would remain Labor Day and that workers would not work that day "this year or any other year in the future."

He added that any declaration of any other day as a workers' holiday was not acceptable. The union body would also "relentlessly pursue" Heroes Day (March 21), Biko Day (September 12) and Soweto Day (June 16) as paid holidays.

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UNIONS INCREASINGLY ASKING SHORTER WORK WEEKS

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 27 Feb - 5 Mar 87 p 13

[Article by Duncan Innes]

[Text] A SPATE of major strikes recently, such as the OK strike, indicates black workers are serious about demanding improved living standards. While most protests have been in support of the demand for a living wage, negotiations have recently begun on a separate, yet related issue: the length of the working week.

The Industrial Council for the Iron, Steel, Engineering and Metallurgical Industries is currently discussing union demands that the working week be reduced from 45 to 44 hours. If this demand is met, it is likely to lead to demands for the working week to be reduced, not just in the metal and engineering sector, but throughout industry.

The issue is an important one, partly because it approaches the question of living standards, not from the aspect of the more orthodox demand for higher wages, but from the aspect of winning more leisure time for workers. This implies unions are not simply concerned with winning improvements for their members at work, but are also concerned with struggling more broadly to improve the conditions of their home and social lives.

The other reason this issue is important is because the union has located its demand within the context of trying to do something to tackle unemployment. When managements have asked how they are to compensate for the lost hour a week, the union reply has been that they should hire new labour to fill the gap.

These same arguments — for more leisure time and to help ease unemployment — have been used by workers overseas to win substantial improvements in their hours of work. While the norm for Britain is now a 40-hour working week — well down on South Africa's 45 hours — in the British engineering industry, workers have won a reduction to 39 hours. In West Germany it is even better, with workers working only 37 hours and currently negotiating to reduce the working week even further.

In South Africa, where there is no real tradition of negotiation around working hours, managements have reacted cautiously to union demands. While this is understandable, clearly the issue of working hours is a legitimate area of negotiation: the wage contract includes not just the amount to be paid in money or kind, but also the number of hours to be worked and the conditions under which that work is to be performed.

One of the major sources of worry for managements is that, while workers are demanding fewer hours of work, they reject any compensating reduction in wages. They are also loath to accept any link being forged between reducing working hours but increasing productivity levels. Managements would be far more sympathetic to the notion of employees working fewer hours if they knew that, through productivity improvements, employees could get through the equivalent amount of work in less time.

The unions, on the other hand, argue that if they accept either lower wages or demands for productivity increases, then their members are not in fact benefitting from working fewer hours. They are either receiving lower wages or giving more labour in return for the shorter week.

Managements' reply is that, were they to concede the demand without any compensation from workers, it will lead to an increase in costs. This is true, since the payment of a fixed quantity of rands in return for fewer hours of work means costs increase — though in this case of an hour's less work in a week the cost increase is small.

Nonetheless, managements argue that were they to pass this increase on by raising the price of their products the effect would be inflationary. While this is also true, the union argument is that with profits now recovering, dramatically in some cases, companies can afford to absorb the small increases themselves. Alternatively, managements can seek to compensate for the small cost increase by trimming costs in other areas, such as management, marketing, distribution, etc.

While the debate around costs continues, managements have also raised the objection that if fewer hours are worked they will not be able to meet deadlines and fulfil orders on time.

The union reply is that managements should then turn to the massive army of unemployed to make up the shortfall. If, so the union argument goes, they were to allow productivity improvements in return for working fewer hours, managements would have no need to employ sections of the unemployed. If, managements respond, the unions were to accept lower wages in return for fewer working hours, managements would have more money available to employ more of the unemployed.

A further point raised by managements is that it is not always

possible to employ new workers. Perhaps there is a shortage of machinery or physical limitations of space which make increasing the numbers of workers impossible. In that case, say the unions, their members might be willing to work overtime to help make up the difference. In this context overtime could be of benefit to both workers and management: workers would get extra pay for the overtime and management would gain flexibility by being able to say precisely how many hours' work was required.

The debate around the nitty gritty of implementing a reduced working week is clearly of great importance, as is the issue of what costs are involved and who should bear them. But as these debates progress it is equally important that the broader issues are not lost sight of.

While black industrial workers are often regarded as an elite among South Africa's black work force — their wages are substantially better than those of agricultural workers and the dangers they face less than those of mineworkers — their lot is not an enviable one.

In the context of the working day, the shocking transport facilities available to most workers means their leisure time is limited. Studies have shown, for instance, that black workers spend on average between two to four hours travelling to and from work. Allowing two hours for travel, a black worker's day may be broken down as follows: commuting time: 2 hours; working time: 9 hours; sleeping time: 8 hours; total: 19 hours.

This leaves a mere five hours for eating, dressing, washing, cleaning, child care and leisure. If four hours is allowed for commuting, this leaves only three hours for these activities.

These facts alone suggest not only that unions are quite right to be raising the issue of reduced working hours, but also that on humanitarian grounds management needs to look sympathetically at this issue.

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BRIEFS

248 INDIANS DIE VIOLENTLY--Two hundred and forty-eight Indians died violently in Durban over a 12-month period from July 1985 to June 1986. These figures were disclosed in written replies by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adrian Vlok, to Member of Parliament Mr Logan Chetty. Of the 248 murders, 112 were in Isipingo, 35 in Greenwood Park, 24 in Mount Edgecombe, 23 in Chatsworth, 23 in Wentworth, 20 in Sydenham, and 11 in Mayville. [Text] [Durban POST NATAL in English 4-7 Mar 87 p 3] /13104

SOLIDARITY PARTY TO RETAIN ROLE--The national executive committee of the Solidarity Party has decided to retain its role as the official opposition in the House of Delegates. The party's national chairman, Mr (Ismail Omar), said after a meeting in Durban that the consequence of the decision by the party was that two Solidarity members serving on the Ministers Council of the House of Delegates would have to relinquish their posts. They are the minister of the budget, Dr J.N. Reddy, and the minister of health and welfare services, Mr Ismail Kathrada. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1915 GMT 22 Mar 87 MB] /12624

ASSOCOM SAYS APARTHEID 'BUILT INTO RSC'S'--It looks like regional service councils [RSC] are on the way despite widespread criticism. The Associated Chambers of Commerce, ASSOCOM, says the government plans to have eight RSC's in operation by 1 July, from which date payroll and turn-over levies will be payable. ASSOCOM says it originally supported the objectives of the councils, but adds its concern that they won't achieve their desired aims because apartheid is built into the RSC structure. Apart from representation for the councils being elected on racial lines, ASSOCOM says levies collected could reduce economic lines, ASSOCOM says levies collected could reduce economic growth.

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